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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a
separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government
of India (other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 अप्रैल, 1992

मुख्यालय स्थापना

का.आ.1392.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड (कारबार संव्यवहार विनियमन) नियम, 1964 के नियम 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के सदस्य एवं भारत सरकार के पदेन अपर सचिव श्री एस. राममूर्ति को तारीख 30 अप्रैल, 1992 के अपराह्न से अगला आदेश होने तक केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है।

[फा.सं. ए-19011/1/90-प्रशा 1]

रमेश कुमार, अपर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 30th April, 1992

HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHMENT

S.O. 1392.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 3 of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (Regulation of Transaction of Business) Rules, 1964, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. Ramamurti, Member Central Board of Direct Taxes and ex-officio Additional Secretary to the Government of India, as Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes with effect from the afternoon of the 30th April, 1992 and until further orders.

[F. No. A-19011/1/90-Ad. I]

RAMESH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 1992

मुख्यालय स्थापना

का.आ.1393.—केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय राजस्व बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 की सं. 54) की धारा 3 की

(2441)

उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय राजस्व सेवा के अधिकारी श्री जी. सी. अग्रवाल को जो इससे पूर्व कानपुर में मुख्य आयुक्त आयुक्त के रूप में तैनात थे, तारीख 1 मई, 1992 के पूर्वानुमति से अगले आदेशों के होने तक केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड में सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

[फा.सं. ए-19011/1/92-प्रशा 1]

रमेश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st May, 1992

HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHMENT

S.O. 1393.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963 (54 of 1963), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri G. C. Agarwal an officer of the Indian Revenue Service (Income-tax) and formerly posted as Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, Kanpur, as Member of the Central Board of Direct Taxes with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May, 1992 and until further orders.

[F. No. 19011/1/92-Ad.I]

RAMESH KUMAR, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.प्रा.1394.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा.सं. 673/309/90-सी.शु.-iii तारीख 24-9-90 यह निदेश देते हुए जारी किया था कि श्री कासिम पुत्र श्री रहमान, सी टी होटल, सयलदा, कलकत्ता को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय जेल, दमदम कलकत्ता में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि सामान की तस्करी करने से रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिसने उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, कलकत्ता के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा.सं. 673/309/90-सी.शु.-iii]

जे०एल० साहनी, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1394.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued

under F. No. 673/309/90-Cus. III, dated 24-9-1990 under the said sub-section that Shri Kashem, son of Rahaman, City Hotel, Sealdah, Calcutta be detained and kept in custody in Central Jail, Dum Dum, Calcutta with a view to preventing him from smuggling goods,

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore in exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/309/90-Cus.III]

J. L. SAWHNEY, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.प्रा.1395.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा.सं. 673/19/91-सी.शु.-8 तारीख 14-1-1991 यह निदेश देते हुए जारी किया था कि श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल पुत्र श्री मो. कावि सबानी, (1) मयूर होटल, धोबी घाट, पयाली पाडा, ट्राम्बे, बम्बई-2 (5), साजोल स्ट्रीट, भटकल, कर्नाटक को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय जेल, बम्बई में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि सामान की तस्करी करने से रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिसने उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, बम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा.सं. 673/19/91-सी.शु.-8]

जे०एल० साहनी, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1395.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/19/91Cus.VIII, dated 14-1-1991 under the said sub-section that Shri Mohd. Ismail, son of Mohd. Kavin Sawani, Hotel Mayur, Dhobi Ghat, Payali Pada, Trombay, Bombay (ii) R. No. 5, Shajole Street, Bota Garden, Bhat Kol, N. Kanma, Karnataka be detained and kept in custody in Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from smuggling goods,

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing him-

that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/19/91-CUS.VIII]

J. I. SAWHNEY, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1396.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा.सं. 673/14/91-सी.शु.-VIII तारीख 22-1-1991 यह निदेश देते हुए जारी किया गया था कि श्री सुरेश शर्मा, म.नं. 108, टाउन हाल रोड, आनन्द, जिला खेड़ा, गुजरात को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय जेल, बम्बई में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि सामान की तस्करी करने से रोका जा सके;

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ब) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, बम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा.सं. 673/14/91-सी.शु.-VIII]

जे.एल. साहनी, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1396.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/14/91-Cus.VIII, dated 22-1-1992 under the said sub-section that Shri Suresh Sharma, H. No. 108, Town Hall Road, Anand, Distt. Kheda, Gujarat be detained and kept in custody in Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from smuggling goods,

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/14/91-Cus. VIII]

J. I. SAWHNEY, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1397.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा.सं. 673/744/89-सी.शु. VIII तारीख 14-12-89 यह निदेश देते हुए जारी किया था कि श्री अब्दुल रहीम बिन मोहम्मद अली, बी एल के-330 सीरंगोन, एनेक्स 3, हाउस नं. 12-375, सिंगापुर को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय जेल, बम्बई में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि सामान की तस्करी करने से रोका जा सके;

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ब) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, बम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा.सं. 673/744/89-सी.शु.-VIII]

जे.एल. साहनी, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1397.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/744/89 Cus.VIII, dated 14-12-1989 under the said sub-section that Shri Abdul Rahim Bin Mohd. Ali B.L.K-330, Serangoon, Annex 3 House No. 12-375, Singapore be detained and kept in custody in Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from smuggling goods;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed,

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/744/89-Cus. VIII]

J. L. SAWHNEY, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1398.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के

अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/50/90-सी.शु.-VIII तारीख 23-2-90 यह निदेश देते हुए जारी किया था कि श्री सुरवीर सिंह, पुत्र श्री जगत सिंह, एफ-166276, 9-56ए., कालकाजी, मई दिल्ली को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय जेल, तिहाड़ में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि सामान की तस्करी करने से रोका जा सके;

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, दिल्ली के समक्ष हाजिर हो

[फा. सं. 673/50/90-सी.शु. VIII]

जे. एल. साहनी, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1398.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/50/90-Cus. VIII dated 23-2-1990 under the said sub-section that Shri Surbir Singh, son of Jagat Singh, F-166276, 9-56A, Kalkaji, New Delhi be detained and kept in custody in Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi with a view to preventing him from smuggling goods;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Delhi within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/50/90-Cus. VIII]

J. L. SAWHNEY, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1399.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/31/89-सी.शु.-VIII तारीख 18-5-89 यह निदेश देते हुए जारी किया था कि श्री ग्यानदेव पान्दुरंग राठोड, शोपडपट्टी, मिधलवाडी, श्याम नगर रोड, जोगेश्वरी (ई) बम्बई को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय जेल, बम्बई में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि सामान की तस्करी करने से रोका जा सके;

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, बम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा. सं. 673/316/89-सी.शु. VIII]

जे. एल. साहनी, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1399.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974), issued under F. No. 673/316/89-Cus. VIII dated 18-5-1989 under the said sub-section that Shri Gyandev Pandurang Rathod, Jhoparpatti, Meghalvadi, Shyam Nagar Road, Jogeshwari (E), Bombay be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from abetting the smuggling of goods;

2. Whereas the Central Government have reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/316/89-Cus. VIII]

J. L. SAWHNEY, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1400.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/755/89-सी.शु.-VIII दिनांक 18-12-89 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री सारमल जिवाजी पुरोहित, प्रथम तल, 21 अमरुत निवास, 41, 43, 49, कामाधीपुरा, 9वीं लेन, बम्बई-8 को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, बम्बई में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे तस्करी के माल को लाने से रोका जा सके;

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, बम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा. सं. 673/755/89-सी.शु. VIII]

रूप चन्द, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1400.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/755/89-Cus.VIII dated 18-12-1989 under the said sub-section directing that Saremal Jiwaji Purohit, 1st Floor, 21 Amrut Niwas, 41 43, 49, Kamathipura, 9th Lane Bombay-8 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from engaging in transporting smuggling goods;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed,

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/755/89-Cus. VIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1401—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन आदेश फा.सं. 673/189/90-सी.शु.-VIII दिनांक 28-6-90 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री शिव कुमार वर्मा पुत्र श्री माया राम वर्मा, 7, आदि बंशटोला लेन, कलकत्ता-700189 को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, कलकत्ता में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे तस्करी के माल को लाने ले जाने से रोका जा सके;

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस अनुदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, कलकत्ता के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा. सं. 673/189/90-सी.शु. VIII]

रूप चन्द, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1401.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/189/90-CUS. VIII dated 28-6-1990 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Shiv Kumar Verma, son of Maya Ram Verma, 7, Adi Banstolla Lane, Calcutta-700189 be detained and kept in custody in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta with a view, to preventing him from engaging in transporting smuggled goods.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/189/90-CUS.VIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1402—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा.सं. 673/114/90-सी.शु.-VIII दिनांक 30-4-90 को यह निर्देश जारी किया था श्री ए. सायाकु प्रभुन कारर उर्फ हुसैन पुत्र श्री अब्दुल सकुर, 514, वेस्ट स्ट्रीट, किरलाकर, राम नार्ड जिला (2) नं. 10 वालम वगारु स्ट्रीट, पुरुसवाकम, मद्रास को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार से मद्रास में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे ऐसा कोई भी कार्य करने से रोका जा सके जो विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के लिए हानिकारक हो,

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, मद्रास के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा.सं. 673/114/90-सी.शु. 8]

रूप चन्द, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1402.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/114/90-CUS. VIII dated 30-4-1990 under the said sub-section directing that Shri A. Sathakku Abdul Kader Hussain S/O Abdul Sukkur, S/14, West Street, Kilakarai, (Ramnad Distt) No. 10, Vallam Bangaru Street, Purasawakkam, Madras, be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Madras with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person

to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Madras within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/114/90-CUS.VIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1403—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से मशकत किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/600/89-सी.शु.-8 दिनांक 29-11-89 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री अब्दुल जलाल जाफर उर्फ एम.ए. जलाल उर्फ जाफर उर्फ अब्दुल जलाल पुत्र श्री ए.के. बहारी, नं.-37 बी/6 वीरावदरन स्ट्रीट, दुमरा तल, नंगामवकुम, मद्रास-600034 (2) टी.सी.-35/1682, बलाल नगर, विल्लिकादुवा, त्रिवेन्द्रम। को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार मद्रास में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे ऐसा कोई भी कार्य करने से रोका जा सके जो विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के लिए हानिकारक हो।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, मद्रास के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा. सं. 673/600/89-सी.शु.-8]

रूप चन्द, अवसर सचिव]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1403.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/600/89-CUS. VIII dated 29-11-1989 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Abdul Jaleel Jaffer @M. A. Jaleel, @Jaffer, @M. Abdul Jaleel S/O Shri A. K. Buhari, No. 37 B/6 Veera bhadran St. II Floor, Nungambakkam, Madras-600034 (ii) T.C.-35/1682, Balal Nagar, Vilekkadavu, Trivandrum, be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Madras with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Madras within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/600/89-CUS.VIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1404—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से मशकत किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/601/89-सी.शु.-8 दिनांक 29-11-89 को यह निदेश जारी था कि श्री एस. मोहम्मद अब्दुल हमन पुत्र श्री बी. एम. के. साधाथाकुल्ला, नं. 77, कोरल मरचेंट स्ट्रीट पहला तल मद्रास (2) यारा हमन याराहीमली-नकी चट्टी स्ट्रीट मद्रास (3) 121-बी, अप्पा पाली स्ट्रीट कायल पट्टन। को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार मद्रास में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे ऐसा कोई भी कार्य करने से रोका जा सके जो विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के लिए हानिकारक हो।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निदेश देती कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, मद्रास के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा. सं. 673/601/89-सी.शु.-8]

रूप चन्द, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1404.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/601/89-CUS. VIII dated 29-11-1989 under the said sub-section directing that Shri S. Mohamed Abdul Hassan S/O Shri V. M. K. Sathakathulla, No. 77, Coral Merchant St., 1st Floor, Madras (ii) Yarahman Yarahim Linghi Chetty Street, Madras, (ii) 121-B, Appa Pali Street, Kayalpattinam be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Madras with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Madras within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/601/89-CUS.VIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1405—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम,

1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/461/89-सी.शु.-8 दिनांक 9-8-89 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री हमीन अहमद अनौर अहमद 49, मस्जिद स्ट्रीट, अकबर होटल, पहला तल, कमरा नं. 22, बम्बई को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार बम्बई में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे ऐसा कोई भी कार्य करने से रोका जा सके जो विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के लिए हानिकारक हो।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, बम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा. सं. 673/461/89-सी.शु. 8]

रूप चन्द, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1405.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/461/89-CUS. VIII dated 9-8-1989 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Hassain Ahmed Aneer Ahmed, 49, Masjid Street, Akber Hotel, 1st floor, Room No. 22, Bombay be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/461/89-CUS.VIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.ग्रा. 1406. —भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा.सं. 673/413/90-सी.शु. 8 दिनांक 21-12-90 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री ए. एम. नरूल अमीन पुत्र स्वर्गीय श्री ए.एम. अब्दुल हमीद, पहला तल नं. 112, सेवन वील्स स्ट्रीट, मद्रास-1, (2) ईस्ट स्ट्रीट,

की-नगर, को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार मद्रास में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे ऐसा कोई भी कार्य करने से रोका जा सके जो विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के लिए हानिकारक हो।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, मद्रास के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा. सं. 673/413/90-सी.शु.-8]

रूप चन्द, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1406.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 573/413/90-CUS. VIII dated 21-12-1990 under the said sub-section directing that Shri A. M. Noorul Ameen, S/o Late A. M. Abdul Hameed, 1 Floor, No. 112, Seven Wells Streets, Madras-1, (ii) East Street, Kilakarai be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Madras with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Madras within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/413/90-CUS.VIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.ग्रा. 1407 —भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा.सं. 673/22/92-सी.शु.-8 दिनांक 14-1-92 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री दिनेश छोटानाल भावा उर्फ दिनेश भावा, 15/4, गजदर स्ट्रीट, चिरा बाजार, बम्बई-400002 को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे ऐसा कोई भी कार्य करने से रोका जा सके जो विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के लिए हानिकारक हो।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, बम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा. सं. 673/22/92-सी.शु.-8]

रूप चन्द, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1407.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/22/92-CUS. VIII dated 14-1-1992 under the said sub-section that Shri Dinesh Chhotalal Bhuvra (Dinesh Bhava, 15/4 Gazedar Street, Chira Bazar, Bombay-400002 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/22/92-CUS.VIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ.1408 —भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा.सं. 673/657/89-सी.शु.-8 दिनांक 20-11-89 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री सैयद आसिफ, पुत्र श्री स्वर्गीय सैयद ताजुमाल अली, 8, ब्राइट स्ट्रीट, गिराउन्ड फ्लोर, कलकत्ता को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और प्रेजीडेंशियल जेल, कलकत्ता में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे ऐसा कोई भी कार्य करने से रोका जा सके जो विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के लिए हानिकारक हो;

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस

आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, कलकत्ता के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा. सं. 673/657/89-सी.शु.-8]

रूप चन्द, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1408.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/657/89-CUS. VIII dated 20-11-1989 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Syed Asif, son of Late Syed Tazummil Ali, 8, Bright Street, Ground Floor, Calcutta be detained and kept in custody in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette

[F. No. 673/657/89-CUS.VIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ.—1409 भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन आदेश फा.सं. 673/212/90-सी.शु.-8 दिनांक 25-7-90 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री कुलदीप सिंह पुत्र श्री मलकीत सिंह, 4/6, एस.जी. ब्रिकफील्ड, कोटरंग दासपारा, पो.—हिन्द मोटर, जिला—हुगली, प. बंगाल को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार कलकत्ता में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे तस्करों के माल को लाने ले जाने से रोका जा सके;

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस महानिदेशक, पं. बंगाल, कलकत्ता के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा. सं. 673/212/90-सी.शु.-8]

रूप चन्द, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1409.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Sec-

tion 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/212/90-CUS. VIII dated 25-7-1990 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Kuldeep Singh, son of Malkeet Singh, 4/6, S. G. Brick Field, Kotrang, Daspara, P. O. Hind Motor, Distt. Hooghly, West Bengal be detained and kept in custody in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta with a view to preventing him from engaging in transporting smuggled goods.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Director General of Police, West Bengal, Calcutta within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/212/90-CUS. VIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ.1410.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/147/91-सी.शु.-8 दिनांक 4-3-91 को यह निर्देश जारी किया था कि श्री हरदीप सिंह उर्फ कुलविन्दर सिंह पुत्र श्री स्व. भगवान सिंह, ग्राम-भूचर, थाना तरनतारन, जिला अमृतसर को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार तिहाड़, नई दिल्ली में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे तस्करी के माल को लाने ले जाने से रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस महानिदेशक, पंजाब, चण्डीगढ़ के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा. सं. 673/147/91-सी.शु. 8]

रूप चन्द, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1410.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/147/91-CUS. VIII dated 4-3-1991 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Hardip Singh @Kulwinder Singh, son of Late Bhagwan Singh R/o. Vill. Bhuchar, P. S. Taran Taran, Distt. Amritsar be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi with a view to preventing him from engaging in transporting smuggled goods.

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2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Director General of Police, Punjab, Chandigarh within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/147/91-CUS. VIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ.1411.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/143/91-सी.शु.-8 दिनांक 8-3-91 को यह निर्देश जारी किया था कि श्री इत्ताज शेख पुत्र श्री स्व. गफूर शेख, ग्राम-कसाईडंगा, पो. गोविन्दपुर, थाना-रघुनाथ गंज, जिला-मुर्शिदाबाद को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार कलकत्ता में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे तस्करी के माल को लाने ले जाने से रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस महानिदेशक, पं. बंगाल, कलकत्ता के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा. सं. 673/143/91-सी.शु. 8]

रूप चन्द, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1411.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/143/91-CUS. VIII dated 8-3-1991 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Ittaj Sheikh of Late Gafur Sheikh, Vill. Kassaiddanga, P. S. Govindpur, P. S. Raghunathanj, Distt. Murshidabad be detained and kept in custody in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta with a view to preventing him from engaging in transporting smuggled goods.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Director General of Police, West Bengal,

Calcutta within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/143/91-CUS. VIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1412.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/133/91-सी.गु.-8 दिनांक 20-2-91 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री मनजिन्दर सिंह उर्फ टिम्यो पुत्र श्री सतबीर सिंह, ग्राम-बुर्ज, थाना-चरिन्दा, जिला अमृतसर को निष्कट कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार अमृतसर में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे तस्करी के माच को जाने से जाने में रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर वरिष्ठ पुलिस आयुक्त, अमृतसर के समक्ष हजरि हों।

[फा. सं. 673/133/91-सी.गु.-8]

रूप चन्द, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1412.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/133/91-CUS. VIII dated 20-2-1991 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Manjinder Singh @ Timmy, son of Satbir Singh, R/o Village, Buri, P. S. Charinda, Distt. Amritsar be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail Amritsar with a view to preventing him from engaging in transporting smuggled goods.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Senior Superintendent of Police, Amritsar within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/133/91-CUS. VIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1413.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा के अधीन आदेश

फा. सं. 673/643/89-सी.गु.-8 दिनांक 8-11-89 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री आनन्द हाल्डर पुत्र श्री बिलास हाल्डर, बारासात नेबापल्ली, कलकत्ता मेथ, थाना-बारासात, 24 परगाना (उ.), पं. बंगाल को निष्कट कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार कलकत्ता में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे तस्करी के माच को जाने से जाने में रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस महानिदेशक, पं. बंगाल, कलकत्ता के समक्ष हजरि हों।

[फा. सं. 673/643/89-सी.गु.-8]

रूप चन्द, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1413.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/643/89-CUS. VIII dated 8-11-1989 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Ananda Halder, son of Bilas Halder, Barasat Nebapalli, Baluria Math, Police Station-Barasat, 24 Parganas (North), West Bengal be detained and kept in custody in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta with a view to preventing him from engaging in transporting smuggled goods.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Director General of Police, West Bengal, Calcutta within 7 days of the publication of this Order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/643/89-CUS. VIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1414.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/368/91-सी.गु.-8 दिनांक 27-8-91 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री आदिक हुसेन मुलतानानी उर्फ मुनीर हुसेन अली वादानो उर्फ मलीय अब्दुल रजाक उर्फ ससानबी मुलतानानी मुरानी, कदमरा नं

23, सुलेमान बिल्डिंग, दूसरा तल, सी.एस.टी. रोड, कुरला (बैस्ट) बम्बई-400 070 को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार बम्बई में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे ऐसा कोई भी कार्य करने से रोका जा सके जो विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के लिए हानिकारक हो।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, बम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा. सं. 673/368/91 सी. गु.-8]

रूप चन्द, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1414.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/368/91-CUS. VIII dated 27-8-1991 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Sudik Hussein Sultanali Surani @Munir Hussein Ali, Badani @Sulim Abdul Rozak @Sasanali Sultanali Surani, Room No. 23, Suleman Building, II Floor, C. S. T. Road, Kurla (W), Bombay-400070 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby, directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/368/91-CUSVIII]

ROOP CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1415 :—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से शक्त दिया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/448/88-सी. गु. 8 तारीख 8-10-88 यह निर्देश देते हुए जारी किया था कि श्री नजालुद्दीन कुंभू, पुत्र श्री मोहम्मद, के.के. हाउस, कलमबलम त्रिवेन्द्रम केरला को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय जेल, बम्बई में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि सामान की तस्करी करने से रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, बम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा. सं. 673/448/88-सी. गु. 8]

जे. एल. साहनी, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1415.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/448/88-Cus. VIII dated 8-10-1988 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Jallaludin Kunja, son of Mojdin, K. K. House, Kallambalam, Trivandrum, Kerala be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from engaging in concealing and transporting smuggled goods and dealing in smuggling goods otherwise than by engaging in keeping smuggled goods.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby, directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/448/88-CUS.VIII]

J. L. SAWHNEY, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1416 :—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से शक्त दिया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/446/88-सी. गु. 8 तारीख 8-10-88 यह निर्देश देते हुए जारी किया था कि श्री कान्ही लाल मोहनराज जैन, 15, फैसल बिल्डिंग, जेल रोड, डोंगरी, बम्बई-400009 को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय जेल, बम्बई में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि सामान की तस्करी करने से रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस

आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस प्रायुक्त, बम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा. सं. 673/446/88-सी.पु. 8]

जे. एल. साहनी, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1416.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (i) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued under F. No. 673/446/83-Cus. VIII dated 8-10-1988 under the said sub-section that Shri Kantilal Sohanraj Jain, residing at 15 Faisal Building, Jail Road, Dugri, Bombay-400009 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from engaging in keeping smuggled goods and dealing in smuggled goods otherwise than by engaging in transporting or concealing smuggled goods;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby, directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bombay within 7 days of the publication of his order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/446/88-CUS. VIII]

J. L. SAWHNEY, Under Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 19 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1417 — बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 की उप-धारा (2) के उपबन्ध, युनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया, कलकत्ता पर 13 नवम्बर, 1993 तक उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे, जहां तक उनका सम्बन्ध गिरवीदार के रूप में मैसर्स बंगाल इनमेल वर्क्स लिमिटेड की शेयरधारिता से है।

[संख्या 15/16/91-बी.ओ. III]

के.के. मंगल, अवर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 19th May, 1992

S.O. 1417.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 19 of the said Act shall not apply to United Bank of India, Calcutta upto 13th November, 1993 in so far as they relate to its holding of the shares of M/s. Bengal Enamel Works Limited, as pledgee.

[No. 15/16/91-D.O. III(ii)]

K. K. MANGAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1418 — बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-ख की उप-धारा (1) तथा (2) के उपबन्ध लार्ड कृष्णा बैंक लि. पर 1 मई, 1992 से 31 जुलाई, 1992 तक तीन महीने की अवधि के वास्ते अथवा बैंक के नियमित पूर्णकालिक अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, लागू नहीं होंगे।

[संख्या 15/4/92-बी.ओ. III(i)]

के.के. मंगल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th May, 1992

S.O. 1418.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 10-B of the said Act shall not apply to the Lord Krishna Bank Limited for a period of three months from 1st May, 1992 to 31st July, 1992 or till the appointment of a regular whole time Chairman for that bank, whichever is earlier.

[No. 15/4/92-B.O.III(i)]

K. K. MANGAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मई 1992

का.आ. 1419 — बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-ख की उप-धारा (9) के उपबन्ध, लार्ड कृष्णा बैंक लि. पर 1 मई, 1992 से 31 जुलाई, 1992 तक अथवा बैंक के नियमित अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहां तक बैंक को 4 महीने से अधिक के वास्ते अध्यक्ष एवं मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी का कार्य करने के लिए किसी व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करने की छूट प्राप्त है।

[संख्या 15/4/92-बी.ओ.-III(ii)]

के.के. मंगल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th May, 1992

S.O. 1419.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (9) of section 10-B of the said Act shall not, to the extent they preclude the bank from appointing a person to carry out the duties of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer beyond a period exceeding four months, apply to the Lord Krishna Bank Limited from 1st May, 1992 to 31st July, 1992 or till the appointment of a regular Chairman for that bank, whichever is earlier.

[No. 15/4/92-B.O.III(ii)]

K. K. MANGAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1420 —इण औद्योगिक कंपनियों (विशेष उपबंध) अधिनियम, 1985 (1986 का 1) की धारा 6 की उप धारा (2) के साथ पठित धारा 4 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा डा. महफूज अहमद की 30 जून, 1992 से 30 अप्रैल, 1994 तक की ओर प्रवृत्ति के लिए औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में पुनः नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 7/12/92-बी.ओ.-1]

के. जी. गोएल, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 22nd May, 1992

S.O. 1420.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 4 read with sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (1 of 1986), the Central Government hereby reappoints Dr. Mehfooz Ahmed, as a Member of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction for a further period from 30th June, 1992 and upto 30th April, 1994.

[F. No. 7/12/92-BO.1]

K. G. GOEL, Director

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1421.—राज्य स्टेट बैंक (सहायकी बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का 38) की धारा 26 की उपधारा (2 क) के साथ पठित धारा 25 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (गक) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मद्रास की वॉलेंटरी प्राइवेट के श्री वी. मंजुनाथन, टैक्क लिपिक, जो प्रबंधन के विभाग में, मुख्यालय में कार्यरत हैं, को 25-5-92 से शुरू होकर 24-5-1995 तक की समाप्ति होने वाली 3 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, वार्षिक कार्य विवरण (ऑफिस प्रोग्राम) की दिनांक 14-4-88 की अधिसूचना सं.एफ. 15/5/85-आई आर के अधीन नियुक्त श्री एम. अंबरी के स्थान पर स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मद्रास के निदेशक पॉई में निदेशक नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. एक 15/10/91-आई. आर.]

सहायक सचिव, वित्त

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1992

S.O. 1421.—In pursuance of clause (ca) of sub-section (1) of section 25 read with sub-section (2A) of section 26 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks), Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri V. Manjunath, Clerk/Typist, Office Manager's Department, Head Office, Bangalore, State Bank of Mysore as a director on the Board of the State Bank of Mysore from among the employees of the State Bank of Mysore who are workmen, for a period of three years commencing 25th May, 1992 to 24th May, 1995 in the place of Shri M. Anjani appointed under the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) No. F. 15/15/85-IR, dated 14th April, 1988.

[F. No. 15/10/91-IR]

S. P. BHATIA, Under Secy.

केन्द्रीय उद्योग शुल्क समारोह

अधिसूचना सं. 03/1992

नागपुर, 20 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1422.—नागपुर समारोह के केन्द्रीय उद्योग शुल्क समूह "क" अधिकारी श्री डी.पी. कानडे, सहायक समारोह दिनांक 02-03-92 (पूर्वार्ध) के स्थान से सेवानिवृत्त हुए हैं।

[प. सं. II(3)/6/91/स्थापना-1/10871]

हरजिंदर सिंह, उप समारोह, (कार्मिक एवं सनकेंटर)

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE

NOTIFICATION NO. 03/1992

Nagpur, the 20th May, 1992

S.O. 1422.—Shri D. P. Kanade, Assistant Collector, Central Excise Group 'A' of Nagpur Collectorate has retired Voluntarily with effect from 02-03-1992 in the Forenoon.

[C. No. II(3)/91/Estt. I/10871]

HARJINDER SINGH, Dy. Collector (Per. & Vig.)

अधिसूचना संख्या 04/1992

नागपुर, 20 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1423.—श्री एन. आर. पोहुरकर, अधीक्षक, केन्द्रीय उद्योग शुल्क समूह "ब" समारोह नागपुर निवृत्त की आयु प्राप्त करने पर दिनांक 30-04-1992 को अपराह्न में वास्तविक सेवा से निवृत्त हुए।

[प. सं. II(3) 7/91/स्थापना-1/नाग-I/10853]

हरजिंदर सिंह, उप समारोह, (कार्मिक एवं सनकेंटर)

NOTIFICATION NO. 04/1992

Nagpur, the 20th May, 1992

S.O. 1423.—Shri N. R. Pehurkar, Superintendent, Central Excise Group 'B' of Nagpur Collectorate having attained the age of Superannuation retired from Government service on 30-04-1992 in the afternoon.

[C. No. II(3)7/91/Estt.I/Pt.I]

HARJINDER SINGH, Dy. Collector (Per. & Vig.)

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय

आदेश

नयी दिल्ली, 21 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1424.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह राय है कि भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक तथा समीचीन है कि निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीतित या हिमशीतित) निर्यात से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के अधीन होगा ;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट कतिपय प्रस्ताव बनाए हैं तथा उन्हें निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उपनियम (2) की अपेक्षानुसार निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् को भेज दिया है,

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त उपनियम के अनुसरण में, उक्त प्रस्तावों को ऐसे लोगों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित करती है जिनके उनसे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

2. यह सूचना दी जाती है कि जो उक्त प्रस्तावों के बारे में कोई आक्षेप या सुझाव देना चाहता है उन्हें

इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से पैंतालीस दिन के भीतर, निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद, 11वीं मंजिल, प्रगति टावर, 26, राजेन्द्र प्लेस, नई दिल्ली-110008 को भेज, सकेगा।

प्रस्ताव

(1) यह अधिसूचित करना है कि कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीतित या हिमशीतित) निर्यात से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के अधीन होगा।

(2) इस आदेश से संलग्न उपाबन्ध-1 में उपर्युक्त (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1992 के प्रारूप के अनुसार क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के प्रकार को क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के ऐसे प्रकार के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करना जो निर्यात से पूर्व कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीतित या हिमशीतित) पर लागू होगा।

(3) इस आदेश की अनुसूची I से III में उपर्युक्त विनिर्देशों को कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीतित या हिमशीतित) के लिए मानक विनिर्देशों के रूप में मान्यता देना ;

(4) अन्तराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के दौरान कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीतित या हिमशीतित) के निर्यात को तब तक प्रतिषिद्ध करना जब तक कि ऐसे कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीतित या हिमशीतित) के डिब्बों या पैकेजों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त ऐसी सील या चिह्न न लगा हो कि वह उस पर लागू मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है और उसके साथ भारत सरकार के कृषि विपणन सलाहकार या निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 के अधीन स्थापित किसी अभिकरण द्वारा जारी किया गया इस आशय का प्रमाणपत्र न हो कि कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीतित या हिमशीतित) पूर्वोक्त मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है तथा निर्यात योग्य है।

(5) इस आदेश की कोई भी बात भागी नेताओं को भू-मार्ग जल-मार्ग या वायु मार्ग से कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीतित या हिमशीतित) के उन नमूनों के निर्यात पर लागू नहीं होगी जिनका मूल्य 5,000 रु. अधिक नहीं होगा।

(6) इस आदेश में, कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीतित या हिमशीतित) से अभिप्रेत है :—

(i) द्रुतशीतित त्वरित हिमशीतित द्वारा प्रसंस्कृत माँसों के शकों से प्राप्त मांस और कीमा जिसमें 4 माह से अधिक और एक वर्ष तक की आयु वाले भैंसों के बछड़ों से प्राप्त बछड़ों का मांस/बछड़ा मांस सम्मिलित है।

(ii) भारतीय बकरों तथा भेड़ों का द्रुतशीतित/हिमशीतित कच्चा मांस और कीमा मांस और बकरों तथा भेड़ों से प्राप्त प्रसंस्कृत हिमशीतित और द्रुतशीतित।

अनुसूची-1

उस कसाई खाने के लिए न्यूनतम अपेक्षाएं जो भा. मा. 4393 1979 के अनुरूप नहीं हैं।

1. सामान्य : अनुसूची में वर्गीकृत सभी अपेक्षाएं सभी अनुमोदित कसाईखानों/बूचड़खानों में सरकार/सिविक अभिकरणों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी।

2. अतिविन्यास : कसाई बूचड़खानों में निम्नलिखित आवश्यक सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए :—

(क) पशुओं का वध करने से पहले पशुओं के लिए सुस्ताने का स्थान।

(ख) वध से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं।

(ग) वध के मानवीय तरीके।

(घ) शवों का अपक्षयन, प्रसाधन तथा धोना।

(ङ) निम्नोक्त शव शोध खाद्य मांस विनिर्देश।

(च) उपोत्पादों की उठाई धराई।

(छ) मांस का निरीक्षण और मान्य उपभोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त मांस का निपटान।

(ज) बीमार/रोगग्रस्त पशुओं के लिए अलग बार्ड और

(झ) पर्याप्त जल प्रदाय।

3. कसाई खानों में यूनितें :—कसाई खानों में निम्नलिखित यूनितें होंगी :—

(क) प्रवेश क्षेत्र या विश्राम स्थल।

(ख) लिफ्टजिस।

(ग) वधशाला हॉल।

(घ) अनुसंगी स्थान।

(ङ) प्रशीतित कक्ष (बैकल्पिक)

3.1 वधशाला :

3.1.1 हलाल, छटका, अर्धश प्रकार से पशुओं का वध तथा प्रसाधन करने के लिए जहाँ अपेक्षित हों, पृथक-पृथक व्यवस्था की जाएगी :

(क) भेड़ तथा बकरे

(ख) बड़े-बड़े पशु।

3.1.2 इस प्रकार प्रदत्त वधशाला और अनुसंगी स्थान पृथक-पृथक होंगे।

3.1.3 जानवरों को अचेतन करने (जहाँ लागू हो) रक्त खान और शवों को प्रसाधित करने के लिए पृथक-पृथक स्थान दिए जाएंगे।

3.1.4 रक्तलाव क्षेत्र में यौन आकार कर्ब को व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

3.1.5 शर्षों का पर्याप्त फर्श पर नहीं किया जाएगा।

3.1.6 वध लिए गए विभिन्न जाति के पशुओं के अंतरोगों का निरीक्षण करने हेतु पर्याप्त स्थान और उपयुक्त और समुचित अवस्थित सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

3.1.7 शर्षों की धुलाई-धुस् और पृथक् रूप से सूखा क्षेत्र या फर्श की ताली की और डलवां पर्याप्त आकार के क्षेत्र की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

3.2 अनुसंगी स्थान :

3.2.1 उत्तर और आंतों की सफाई तथा खाली करने के लिए पृथक् कक्ष और टांगने के लिए स्थान की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

3.2.2 पशु चिकित्सक द्वारा और परीक्षण के लिए अपेक्षित मांस को अलग करने हेतु उपयुक्त और पर्याप्त सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएंगी।

3.2.3 कमाईखाने के परिसर के भीतर उपयुक्त प्रयोगशाला में पशु चिकित्सक द्वारा जांच करने के लिए अपेक्षित मांस को अलग करने के लिए पर्याप्त एवं उपयुक्त स्थान प्रदान किए जाएंगे।

3.2.4 मानव उपयोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त और बेकार सभी मांस को रखने के लिए उपयुक्त पर्याप्त स्थान की व्यवस्था की जाएगी और उसे पृथक् रूप से ताला-बंद किया जाएगा।

3.3 प्रशीलित कक्ष :

3.3.1 यह वैकल्पिक होगा लेकिन इस संयंत्र उपयुक्त यंत्रा दूरी पर अवस्थित नहीं है यहां यह अपेक्षित होगा।

3.3.2 निलंबी हाल, यदि वातानुकूलित है तो उसका तापमान 10° से.ग्रे. से अधिक नहीं होगा : दो प्रति-धारक कम्पाटेमेंट जंगरोधी चार या विस्तारित घातु भाग से बने होंगे जिनका विस्तार भूतल से लगभग 75 मि.मी. ऊपर से छत तक होगा की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

4. शर्षों को टांगने के लिए छड़ें :

शर्षों को टांगने के लिए उपयुक्त जंगरोधक घातु या मृदु इस्पात की हुक वाली छड़ें लगाई जाएंगी और उसी तरह के प्रावधान कनेजों के लिए बनाए जाएंगे, जिनमें से बाधा रहित हवा पास हो सके। हुक भली भांति नियमित रूप से साफ और विसर्जित किए जाएंगे।

5. सिविल निर्माण :

5.1 वध पूर्व परीक्षा और बाड़ा क्षेत्र : यह क्षेत्र अग्रवेष्ट, सामग्री जिसे कंकरीट न फिसलने वाली हेरिंगबोन प्रकार की सामग्री से तैयार किया जाएगा और

उत्तम जल निकास की पर्याप्त सुविधाएं होंगी। बाड़ा अति-मानतः आच्छादित किया जाना चाहिए ;

5.2 ट्रैफिक के लिए क्षेत्र : कंकरीट से तैयार किए हुए मैदान, भवन से जल निकास की समुचित सुविधाएं, भार्गवाहन डाक, या पशुधन प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था ऐसे स्थानों पर की जाएगी जहां ये यान भरे या खाली किए जाते हैं। पशुओं को ले जाने वाले ट्रकों के लिए प्रेशर धुलाई जैट और विमंक्रमण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

5.3 जल निकास :—फर्श को वह सभी हिस्से जहां पर भीने किए जाते हैं, भली भांति जल निष्कासित होने चाहिए। यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि फर्श के ढलान का निष्कासन के लिए बिना किसी ऐसे गड्ढों के एक समान होना चाहिए कि द्रव पदार्थ इकट्ठा न हो। प्रशीतक कक्षों या शुष्क भण्डार क्षेत्रों में फर्श तालियां नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।

6. प्रकाश तथा संवातन :

6.1 काम करने के कमरों में सीधे प्राकृतिक प्रकाश और संवातन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए या यांत्रिक माध्यमों द्वारा प्रचुर मात्रा में कृत्रिम प्रकाश और संवातन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

6.2 उन सभी स्थानों पर प्रचुर मात्रा में उत्तम क्वालिटी की कृत्रिम प्रकाश की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जहां पर प्राकृतिक प्रकाश उपलब्ध न हो, या अपर्याप्त हो।

7. जल प्रदाय :

7.1 परिसरों में सर्वत्र पर्याप्त दबाव पर, पर्याप्त, सुरक्षित, पेय ताजा पानी का प्रवाह निरंतर उपलब्ध होगा।

7.2 कार्य करने के घंटों के दौरान कक्षशाला हाल और कार्य करने के कमरे में लगातार साफ गर्म पानी की सप्लाई उपलब्ध होगी।

7.3 कमाईखाने में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों के लिए हाथ धोने के लिए समुचित सुविधाएं जिनमें चालित गर्म और ठंडे पानी की मक्काई, नाखून साफ करने वाले ब्रश और साबुन या अन्य अपमार्जक सम्मिलित हैं, की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

7.4 जहां अग्नि नियंत्रण आदि के लिए अपेक्षित जल प्रयुक्त होता है वहां ये विशेष रूप से रंग से पहचानी जाने वाली पृथक् लाइनों में लाया जाएगा और पेय जल खाने वाली लाइनों से इनका किसी भी प्रकार का क्राम संवर्धन या ठेड़ी नाली में से पत्रक प्रवाहण तक नहीं होगा।

8. सफाई और रख-रखाव के लिए सुगमता : उत्पाद उठाई धराई परिक्षेत्र के सभी भाग आसानी से इच्छिगत और सफाई तथा निरीक्षण के लिए सुगम होंगे।

9. अन्तरीक्षा सामग्री : निम्नलिखित सामग्री कमईछात्री में प्रयुक्त नहीं होगी :—

(क) खाद्य उत्पादों के लिए प्रयुक्त उपकरणों में तांबा और लोहवी मिश्रधातु,

(ख) खाद्य उत्पादों की उठाई धराई के उपकरणों में किसी भी रूप में केडमियम,

(ग) उत्पाद, उठाई-धराई परिक्षेत्र में रंग लेपित सतहों सहित उपकरण।

(घ) इनेमल आधान या उपस्कर।

(ङ) सीसा

अनुसूची II

क्वालिटी की अमूर्तता के लिए नमूना लेने व परीक्षण की पद्धति

1. साधारण—मारे गए पणु शर्कों टुकड़े/कीभा (हृत्-शीतित या हिमशीतित) मांस की प्रत्येक किस्म और श्रेणी पृथक-पृथक रखी जाएगी और प्रत्येक का एक पृथक लॉट होगा। प्रत्येक लॉट के नमूनों का परीक्षण अनुसूची-II ले VIII में अधिकृत अपेक्षाओं से सामग्री की अमूर्तता निर्धारित करने के लिए किया जाएगा।

2. डिब्बों का चयन :

2.1 प्रत्येक लॉट से चयन किए जाने वाले आधानों की न्यूनतम संख्या निम्नलिखित सामग्री के स्तम्भ (क), (ख) और (ग) के अनुरूप होगी।

| क | ख | ग |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| प्रत्येक लॉट में डिब्बों की संख्या | नमी निरीक्षण में चयन किए जाने वाले डिब्बों की संख्या | पुनः निरीक्षण में चयन किए जाने वाले डिब्बों की संख्या |
| 100 तक | 4 | 8 |
| 101 से 200 | 5 | 10 |
| 201 से 500 | 6 | 12 |
| 501 से 800 | 7 | 14 |
| 801 से 1200 | 8 | 16 |
| 1201 से 3200 | 9 | 18 |
| 3201 से 8000 | 10 | 20 |
| 8001 से अधिक | 12 | 24 |

2.2 डिब्बों का चयन यदुक्त रूप से किया जाएगा। चयन का यदुचितता सुनिश्चित करने के क्रम में, यदुक्त सारणी

यूनन को चार्गी। उस दशा में जब ऐसी चार्जिंग उदा-लव्य नहीं होती है, तो निम्नलिखित प्रक्रिया अंगीकृत की जा सकती है।

2.3 किसी भी आधान के सारण्य करने हुए दिवसी 1, 2, 3 तथा और उसी तरह सुनिश्चित ढंग से को चार्गी और हुवेगा "आर" आधान निम्नलिखित चार्गी, "आर" एन/एन का पूर्ण संश्लिष्ट अंग होने पर अइं एन कुन आधानों का संख्या तथा चुने जाने वाले डिब्बों की संख्या है यइ सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि आधान के सभी हिस्सों में से नमूना में निहित नका संभवानी बरती जाएगी।

2.4 प्रतिआधान न्यूनतम नमूना भार 50 ग्राम होगा।

3. नमूना का चयन

3.1 शर्कों का चौथाई भागों (क्वाटर) में नमूने कर, मांसपेशियों, कंधों, आंखों की पुतलियों, पीठे का चौथाई भाग और कूटों में लिए जाने और सइ सावधानी बरती जाएगी कि मांसपेशियों की मोटाई नमूनों में अवृत्ती प्राप्त करने के लिए विसंक्रमित स्टेरिल या हृदय/छिद्र नमूना प्रयुक्त की जाएगी। लम्बी हड्डियों पर मोटी मांस पेशियों से नमूने संयोजित हड्डि की मांसपेशी के गहनतम भाग से लिए जाएंगे।

3.2 शर्कों के मामले में नमूना आकार तथा नमूना चयन पद्धति ऊपर पौरा दो के अंतर्गत अधिकृत के अनुसार होगी। प्रति नमूना/प्रति शव न्यूनतम भार 100 ग्राम होगा।

4. निरीक्षण मांशदर्शन

4.1 पहला नमूना विश्लेषण प्रयोगशाला में भेजा जाएगा और दूसरा नमूना निरीक्षण अधिकारी द्वारा सीलबंद किया जाएगा और उचित रेकॉर्डिंग के अंतर्गत प्लांट में सुरक्षा के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

4.2 नमूनों में से एक नमूना निरीक्षण अधिकारी द्वारा विहित विशेषताओं/मानकों से अमूर्तता की जांच करने के लिए परखा जाएगा। ये विहित अनुसूचियों में विहित मानकों के अनुरूप होंगे और इसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित होंगे:—

(क) मांस का आंतरिक तापमान।

(ख) निम्नलिखित से मुक्त होना,

(i) कटे-फटे तिनारों, रंगहीन शल्य या पतले प्रकृति, हड्डियों के टुकड़े, केश अत्यधिक उत्तकों, रक्त के धब्बों या अन्य वाद्द पदार्थों, रंगही चौरों और तृटिपूर्ण उठाई-छराई अत्यधिक काट-छांट, कड़वापन और उद्विग्न के कारण अन्य तृटियों से।

(ii) अत्यधिक दसा, चिकना तथा मुटु फटुन, कवक प्रसन।

(iii) गड़ों के चिह्न अर्थात् विवर्णता, दुर्गन्ध, आर्द्रता, प्रशीतित दग्ध ।

(iv) परजीवी पुटी ।

(ग) सुदृढ़ता ।

(घ) अंतर्वस्त्र का शुद्ध भार ।

5. प्रयोगशाला के नमूने :

5.1 क्यूबों/स्लाइजों तथा छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों/बीमा से प्राप्त नमूने पैक स्थितियों (पोलिथियन थैले) में प्राप्त स्वच्छ पालिथीन थैलों में रख तथा सीलबंद स्टाकिनेट पैक या बड़े-बड़े खंडों/टुकड़ों से प्राप्त नमूने साफ विमिश्रित पालिथीन थैलों में पैक किए जाएंगे ।

5.2 नमूनों को हाथ से नहीं छुआ जाएगा और वि-संक्रमित संज्ञासी की सहायता से उठाया-धरा जाएगा । पैक को हाथ से दबाकर तथा निचोड़कर हवाग्रहित किया जाएगा और सीलबंद किया जाएगा । यह दूसरे पानी पैक में पुनः पैक किया जाएगा ।

5.3 नमूना लेने के समय मांस का तापमान कोड, किस्म, नमूना लेने की तारीख प्रदर्शित करने हुए एक कोड पच्ची बाहरी पोली पैक में रखी जाएगी ।

5.4 नमूना लेने के समय मांस का कोड, किस्म, श्रेणी और तापमान प्रदर्शित करने हुए एक कोड पच्ची दो प्रतियों में भी रखी जाएगी तथा सीलबंद की जाएगी । इसे उपयुक्त शीतलता के अंतर्गत प्लांट में सुरक्षित रखा जाएगा ।

5.5 प्रयोगशाला निम्नलिखित के लिए नमूनों का विश्लेषण करेगी:—

(क) कुल प्लेट संख्या ।

(ख) एमचीरिचिप्रा कोली ।

(ग) सालमोनेल्ला ।

(घ) आघातकर्ता/आघात करने वाले देश की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए कोई अन्य क्वालिटी पैरामीटर ।

5.6 प्रयोगशाला, नमूना प्राप्त होने के 96 घंटों के भीतर परिणाम घोषित करेगी ।

6. नमूनों का परिवहन:—प्रयोगशाला के नमूने उष्ण-रोधी थर्मिकोल आद्यानों में रखे जाएंगे और 6 घंटों के भीतर या उससे भी जल्दी विशेषण प्रयोगशाला को भेज दिए जाएंगे ।

अनुसूची-III

भैंस का मांस (बफलो बीफ) के लिए विनिर्देश

1. सामान्य

भैंसों का मांस (बफलो बीफ) स्वस्थ पशुओं से प्राप्त किया जाएगा जो अनुज्ञप्ति प्राप्त परिसरों में बध किए

जाएंगे । पशु बध से पहले और बाद में अभिहित अभिकरण द्वारा पशु चिकित्सीय निरीक्षण के अधीन होंगे । यह रंगों, रंजकों, योज्यों, परिरक्षकों और रसायनों द्वारा अभिक्रमित नहीं किया जाएगा ।

2. विशेष :

2.1 परिभाषा:—भैंस का मांस (बफलो बीफ) से अभिप्रेत है किसी ऐसी भैंस का शव/पांव जिन्होंने आयु 12 माह से अधिक हो ।

2.2 किस्में:—भैंस का मांस निम्नलिखित किस्मों के होंगे :

2.2.1 किस्म क : ताजा द्रुतशीतित शव/पांवे/चौयाई ।

2.2.2 किस्म ख : ताजा हिमशीतित शव/पांवे/चौयाई ।

2.2.3 किस्म ग : भैंस के मांस के (हड्डियों रहित) ताजा, द्रुतशीतित ।

2.2.4 किस्म घ : भैंसों के मांस (हड्डियों रहित) ताजा हिमशीतित ।

2.2.5 किस्म ङ : भैंसों (हड्डियों रहित) का मांस ताजा द्रुतशीतित ।

2.2.6 किस्म च : भैंस (हड्डियों रहित) का मांस ताजा, हिमशीतित ।

2.3 विशेषताएं:—भैंस के मांस में निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं होंगी:—

(क) वे चर्बी, तन्तु रचना में उत्तम, लाल रंग लिए चमकदार लाल रंग ।

(ख) विदारण, विदिगता, अवपंक, विवर्णता, दुर्गन्ध तथा संरचनात्मक से परिवर्तनों रहित ।

(ग) गालेपन में सुदृढ़ता अर्थात् दबाव पर गढ़ा नहीं पड़ेगा ।

(घ) न्यूनतम संयोजन तन्तु ।

(ङ.) हड्डियों रहित टुकड़े, हड्डियों के टुकड़े, लकड़ी, धूल, धातु के टुकड़ों या अन्य अवांछनीय पदार्थों से पूर्णतया मुक्त होंगे ।

अनुसूची IV

भैंस के बछड़े (कटड़े) के मांस के लिए विनिर्देश

1. सामान्य : भैंस के बछड़े का मांस स्वस्थ पशुओं से प्राप्त किया जाएगा जो अनुज्ञप्ति प्राप्त परिसरों में बधी किए जाएंगे । पशु बध से पहले और बाद में अभिहित अभिकरण द्वारा पशु चिकित्सीय निरीक्षण के अधीन होंगे । यह रंगों, रंजकों, योज्यों, परिरक्षकों और रसायनों द्वारा अभिक्रमित नहीं किया जाएगा ।

2. विशेष :

2.1 परिभाषाएं : भैंस के बछड़े का मांस 1 माह से 12 माह तक की आयु वाले जानवरों से प्राप्त भैंस का शव/मांस अभिप्रेत है।

2.1 किस्में : भैंस के बछड़े का मांस निम्नलिखित किस्मों का होगा :-

2.2.1 किस्म क : ताजा द्रुतशीतित/शव/आधे/चौथाई।

2.2.2 किस्म ख : ताजा हिमशीतित शव/आधे/चौथाई।

2.2.3 किस्म ग : बछड़ा (हड्डियों रहित) ताजा, द्रुतशीतित।

2.2.4 किस्म घ : भैंस के बछड़े (हड्डियों रहित) ताजा द्रुतशीतित।

2.2.5 किस्म ङ : भैंस का बछड़ा (हड्डियों रहित) ताजा द्रुतशीतित।

2.2.6 किस्म च : भैंस का बछड़ा (हड्डियों रहित) ताजा हिमशीतित।

2.3 विशेषताएं : भैंस के बछड़े के मांस में निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं होंगी—

(क) बेचर्बी, तन्तु रचना में उत्तम, रंग में गुलाबीपन लिए हुए समकदार गुलाबी।

(ख) विदारण, विदीर्णता, कटे फटे किनारों, अवपंक, विवर्णन, दुर्गन्ध और संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों से रहित होगा।

(ग) गाढ़ेपन में सुदृढ़ता अर्थात् दबाव पर गढ़े नहीं पड़ेंगे।

(घ) न्यूनतम संयोजक बन्तु।

(ङ.) अस्थिरहित टुकड़े, हड्डियों के टुकड़ों, लकड़ी भूल, धातु के टुकड़ों और अन्य अवांछनीय पदार्थों से पूर्णतया मुक्त हों।

अनुसूची -V

भेड़ और बकरों के मांस के लिए विनिर्देश

1. सामान्य : भेड़ और बकरे का मांस स्वस्थ पशुओं से प्राप्त किया जाएगा जो अनुज्ञप्ति प्राप्त परिसरों में बध किए जाएंगे। पशु बध से पहले और बाद में संबंधित अभिहित अभिकरण द्वारा पशु चिकित्सीय निरीक्षण के अधीन होंगे। ये रंग, रंजक, योज्य, परिरक्षक तथा रसायन द्वारा अभिक्रियित नहीं किए जाएंगे।

2. विशेष

2.1 परिभाषाएं : भेड़ या बकरे का शव/मांस अभिप्रेत है, जो 9 मास से अधिक आयु के भेड़ या बकरे से प्राप्त किया गया हो।

2.2 किस्में :— भेड़/बकरे का मांस निम्नलिखित किस्मों का होगा।

2.2.1 किस्म क : ताजा, द्रुतशीतित शव।

2.2.2 किस्म ख : ताजा हिमशीतित शव।

2.2.3 किस्म ग : भेड़/बकरे (हड्डियों रहित) ताजा द्रुतशीतित।

2.2.4 किस्म घ : भेड़/बकरे (हड्डियों रहित) ताजे हिमशीतित।

2.2.5 किस्म ङ : भेड़/बकरे (हड्डियों सहित) ताजे, द्रुतशीतित।

2.2.6 किस्म च : भेड़/बकरे (हड्डियों सहित) ताजे हिमशीतित।

2.3 विशेषताएं : भेड़/बकरे के मांस में निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं होंगी।

(क) हड्डियों रहित टुकड़े जो हड्डियों के टुकड़ों, लकड़ी, धूल, धातु के टुकड़े या अन्य अवांछनीय पदार्थों से पूर्णतया मुक्त होंगे।

(ख) अवपंक विवर्णता, दुर्गन्ध तथा संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों से रहित।

(ग) बेचर्बी तथा तन्तुरचना में उत्तम।

(घ) गाढ़ेपन में सुदृढ़ता अर्थात् दबाव पर गढ़े नहीं पड़ेंगे।

अनुसूची VI

कीमा मांस के लिए विनिर्देश

1. सामान्य :—भैंस का मांस/बछड़ा मांस/मटन से व्युत्पन्न कीमा मांस स्वस्थ पशुओं से प्राप्त किया जाएगा जो अनुज्ञप्ति प्राप्त परिसरों में बध किए जाएंगे। पशु बध से पहले और बाद में अभिहित अभिकरण द्वारा पशु चिकित्सीय निरीक्षण के अधीन होंगे। रंगों, रंजकों, योज्यों, परिरक्षकों और रसायनों द्वारा अभिक्रियित नहीं किया जाएगा।

2. विशेष :

2.1 परिभाषा : कीमा मांस में हड्डियों रहित भैंस का मांस/बछड़ा या भेड़ या बकरे से प्राप्त एक समान दोनों का चुरा मांस अभिप्रेत है।

2.2 विशेषताएं : कीमा भैंस का मांस/बछड़े या भेड़ या बकरे के मांस में निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं होंगी।

(क) रक्त के धब्बों, हड्डियों और हड्डियों के टुकड़ों, कण्डराओं, बालों अत्यधिक बसा आदि या अन्य किसी बाह्य पदार्थ से मुक्त होगा।

(ख) कोई विषटन, विवर्णता, दुर्गन्ध आदि को प्रदर्शित नहीं करेगा।

(ग) रंग में चमकदार होगा ।

(घ) एक समान दानेदार होगा ।

अनुसूची VII

जैवाणविक मानकों के लिए विनिर्देश

सामान्य : इस अनुसूची में आने वाले मानक, पिछली अनुसूचियों में वर्णित कच्चे मांस हिमशीतित उत्पाद के सभी प्रकारों को लागू होंगे ।

1. निर्धारित मापदंड : सामान्यतः हर उत्पाद से एक नमूना लिया जाएगा और निम्नलिखित के लिए परीक्षण किया जाएगा ।

(क) कुल प्लेट संख्या : एरोबिक प्लेट संख्या 107 माइक्रो ओर्गेनिज्मम प्रति ग्राम से अधिक नहीं होगी ।

(ख) एणरिचिया कोली : ई कोली संख्या 1000 प्रति ग्राम से अधिक नहीं होगी ।

(ग) साल्मोनेल्ला : यह सभी नमूनों में अनुपस्थित होगा ।

2. प्रक्रिया : उपरोक्त मानकों से अनुष्णता करने के लिए नमूना लेने तथा परीक्षण करने की पद्धति अनुसूची-II में वर्णित के अनुसार होगी ।

उपाबन्ध

नियॉन (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 के अधीन बनाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित नियम ।

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम कच्चा मांस (दुग्धशीतित/हिमशीतित) का नियॉन (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1992 है ।

2. परिभाषाएं:—इन नियमों में जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो—

2.1 “अधिनियम” से नियॉन (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) अभिप्रेत है ।

2.2 “अधिकरण” से समय-समय पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन नियमों के प्रयोजन के लिए अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन अधिसूचित कोई भी अधिकरण अभिप्रेत है ।

2.3 “पशु” से नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट किसी भी जाति से संबंधित पशु अभिप्रेत है, अर्थात्—

(क) भैंस

(ख) भेड़, और

(ग) बकरा

2.4 “परिषद” से अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अधीन स्थापित निरीक्षण परिषद अभिप्रेत है;

2.5 “भैंस मांस” से ऐसे पशु से जो आयु में 12 मास से अधिक हो प्राप्त भैंस का शव/मांस अभिप्रेत है;

2.6 “अस्थि रहित मांस” से वह प्रसाधित मांस अभिप्रेत है जो कण्डराओं, हड्डियों, उपास्थियों तथा पृथक्कीकरण संलिकाओं से मुक्त हो;

2.7 “बछड़ा/बछड़ा भैंस” से ऐसे पशु से प्राप्त भैंस का शव/मांस अभिप्रेत है जो कि 4 माह से 12 माह तक की आयु का हो ।

2.8 “पशु शव” से किसी पशु के अंतर्ग को सम्मिलित करते हुए उसका (वधित) शरीर या कोई अंग अभिप्रेत है जो किसी अनुमोदित वधशाला में उचित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार वधित है;

2.9 “जीवन या बकरा” मांस से बकरे के 9 माह से अधिक के बच्चों के शव वयस्क टुकड़ों से प्राप्त मांस है ।

2.10 “द्रुतशीतित” से अभिप्रेत है कि शव टुकड़ा कीमा के अंतरतम बिन्दु पर आंतरिक तापमान किसी भी प्रक्रम पर 4 डिग्री सेंटी. से अधिक नहीं होगा ।

2.11 “टुकड़े से प्रसाधित शवों से प्राप्त मांस और हड्डियाँ रहित मांस” से अभिप्रेत है ।

2.12 “हिमशीतित” से अभिप्रेत है कि शव/मांस/कीमा का तापमान शीघ्र हिमशीतित द्वारा 8 डिग्री सें. सेलसियस पहुँचेगा परन्तु अण्डारकरण पर 15 डिग्री सें. से. से अधिक नहीं होगा और किसी भी प्रक्रम पर—8 डिग्री सेलसियस होगा ।

2.13 “अर्धकाय” से अभिप्रेत है कशुल का अनुप्रस्थ प्रवर्त द्वारा शव को रीढ़ की हड्डी के बीच में से, या रीढ़ की हड्डी को पृथक् करके आरो/गंडाम से दो बराबर भागों में बाटना ।

2.14 “निरीक्षण अधिकारी” से केन्द्रीय सरकार या अधिकरण का अहंता प्राप्त पशु चिकित्सक अभिप्रेत है ।

2.15 “लोन” से अभिप्रेत है वह भाग जो पृथक् करणीय वसा से मुक्त हो ।

2.16 “टांगों” से तिरबों के सामने से आजा/गार्ब सतह के एकत्र या अविदिन टुकड़ा भाग अभिप्रेत है ।

2.17 “कीमा मांस” (कीमा/टुकड़ा) से अभिप्रेत है एक सा दाने का चूरा मांस जो कि भैंस/बकरों या भेड़ के हड्डी रहित मांस से एक जैसा प्राप्त किया गया हो ।

2.18 “मदन या भेड़” से अभिप्रेत है भेड़ या बकरे के शव/वयस्क/टुकड़े जो कि 9 माह से अधिक आयु वाले भेड़ से प्राप्त किए गए हों ।

2.19 "शुद्ध भार" से जब शव/टुकड़ों/कीमा का वह भार अभिप्रेत है जिसमें पैकेट या भिलाए गए वर्क का भार सम्मिलित न हो।

2.20 "क्वाटर्" से अभिप्रेत है मारे गए पशु का चौथा हिस्सा या भैंस/बछड़ों के एक तरफ से मांस के आधे या आधा टुकड़ा और सामान्य रूप से श्रम और पशु क्वाटर्ओं के रूप में अंगीकृत किया जाता है।

2.21 "पशु वध" से अभिप्रेत है किसी अनुशात वध-शाला में जहां पशु की वध से पूर्व या वध के पश्चात् पूर्ण जांच की जाती है मानबोवित डंग से पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता का निवारण अधिनियम, 1960 (1960 का 59) के उप-बन्धों के भीतर किसी पशु का, वध करना।

2.22 "वधशाला/बूचकखाना" से वह भवन या परिसर या स्थान अभिप्रेत है जहां पर मानव उपभोग के लिए आश्रयित पशुओं के वध के लिए स्थानीय प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनु-ज्ञप्ति की गयी हो।

3. क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण

3.1 निर्यात के लिए आश्रयित कच्चे (मांस द्रुतशीतित/हिमशीतित) का क्वालिटी नियंत्रण यह सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से किया जाएगा कि वह अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है।

3.2 कसाई खाने की अपेक्षाएं: निर्यात के लिए मांस की क्वालिटी आश्वस्त करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि कसाई खाना जहां पशुओं का वध किया जाता है निम्नलिखित अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करता है:—

(क) सभी कसाई खाने जो निर्यात किए जाने वाले मांस के लिए उद्योगों को कच्ची सामग्री की अपेक्षाओं की सविस करने हैं और भा.मा. 4393-1979 की "कसाई खाने की आधारभूत अपेक्षाएं" में बताई गयी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करता है।

(ख) जो कसाई खाने या वधशाला गृह इन नियमों को अधिसूचना के पश्चात् बने हैं और मांस के निर्यात के प्रयोजन के लिए कच्ची सामग्री को सुरक्षित रखने के प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं भा.मा. 4393-1979 की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप होंगे।

(ग) जहां इन नियमों की अधिसूचना की तारीख के पश्चात् कसाई खाने या वधशाला गृह निर्यात के लिए मांस को एकत्रित करने के प्रयोजन के लिए बने हैं और वे कसाई खानों के लिए स्वीकृत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप हैं वहां कसाई खानों के लिए ऐसी यूनिटों को ऊपर निर्दिष्ट भा.मा. के अनुरूप होना आवश्यक नहीं है और

वे किसी भी स्वीकृत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनु-पालन के आधार पर अनुज्ञापन के पात्र होंगे।

(घ) यदि वर्तमान कसाई खाने स्तम्भ (क) की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा नहीं करते हैं तो उन्हें इन नियमों के प्रारम्भ की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना ही होगा।

3.3 मरणोपूर्व तथा मरणोपरांत के लिए शर्तें: निरीक्षण:—पशु तथा मारे गए पशुओं का मरणोपूर्व तथा मरणोपरांत निरीक्षण केन्द्रीय सरकार या अभिकरण के किसी अर्हित पशुरोग चिकित्सा द्वारा किया जाएगा।

3.4 भण्डारण:

3.4.1 शवों का आधा भाग/चोलाई भाग ठण्डे कमरे में इस प्रकार टांगा जाएगा जिससे कि वह छत से कम से कम 30 सें.मी. दीवारों से 10 सें.मी. तथा फर्श से 10 सें.मी. दूर हो।

3.4.2 हिमशीतित तथा पैक किए गए शव/मांस/कीमा साफ रैकों में रख जाएंगे जो छत से कम से कम 30 सें.मी., फर्श से 10 सें.मी. तथा दीवारों से 10 सें.मी. दूर हों और डिब्बे एक दूसरे के ऊपर रखे जाएंगे।

3.4 मांस प्रसंस्करण एकक की स्वच्छता संबंधी तथा अन्य अपेक्षाएं:—परिसर प्रसंस्करण एकक के लिए उपयुक्त होगा और स्थानीय प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित तथा रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया जाएगा।

3.5.1 परिसर नीचे डलान वाले ऐसे क्षेत्र में अवस्थित नहीं होगा जिसमें बार-बार बाढ़ आती हो।

3.6.2 समस्त यार्ड, उपगृह, भण्डार तथा कारखाना के सभी भाग हमेशा साफ तथा स्वच्छ रखे जाएंगे।

3.5.3 परिसर के भीतर सड़कें पक्की होंगी।

3.5.4 परिसर स्वच्छ स्थान में अवस्थित होंगे। जहां समूची उत्पाद फल तथा सब्जी उसी क्षेत्र में उठाए रखे जाते हैं। वह परिसर जहां मांस प्रसंस्कृत किया जाता है, पर्याप्त रूप से उन परिसरों से विभाजित होगा जहां ये उत्पाद प्रसंस्कृत होते हैं या यदि वे उसी प्रसंस्करण हाल में संपन्न किए जाते हैं तो वे विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं के बीच सात दिन का अंतर होगा।

3.5.5 इनमें कुत्तों, बिल्लियों, कृन्तक, कीट, मक्खियों, कोआ जन्तु और गिद्धों का प्रवेश निषिद्ध होगा। विष या चारे का प्रयोग उस स्थान पर प्रतिषिद्ध है जहां प्रसंस्करण किया जाता है या किसी अन्य पैक उत्पाद को भण्डारित किया जाता हो।

3.5.6 परिसर का इस तरह से निर्माण तथा रख-रखाव किया जाएगा जिससे कि स्वास्थ्यकर प्रसंस्करण तथा प्रमाधन हो सके। शव मांस के प्रसंस्करण या पैकिंग संबंधी सभी क्रियाएं कड़ी स्वास्थ्य कर दशाओं में और केन्द्रीय सरकार या अभिकरण के किसी अर्हित पशु चिकित्सक के पर्य-

वेक्षण में की जाएगी। मांस, फर्श, दीवारों तथा अन्य संरचनाओं के संपर्क में नहीं आएगा उसको छोड़कर जो मांस के संपर्क के लिए विशेषकर निर्मित की गयी हैं। प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र का कोई भी भाग रहने या सोने के प्रयोजनार्थ कभी भी प्रयोग नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि वह किसी दीवार के द्वारा प्रसंस्करण/प्रसाधन क्षेत्रों से अलग नहीं होना है।

3.5.7 प्राधिकृत परिसरों के सभी भाग हमेशा साफ रखे जाएंगे, पर्याप्त रोशनी वाले होंगे, कार्य कक्षों में 220 लक्ष तथा निरीक्षण क्षेत्रों में 550 लक्ष सघनता होनी चाहिए जो हवादार होंगे तथा निम्नकी नियमित रूप से सफाई की जाएगी और जो विसंक्रमित तथा दुर्गन्ध मुक्त होंगे। परिसरों में सभी संचालनों के संतोषप्रद निष्पादन के लिए पर्याप्त कार्य स्थान होना चाहिए। फर्श अप्रवक्ष्य, न फिसलने वाले होंगे और रोगाणुनाशक से उनकी प्रतिदिन धुलाई होगी। फर्श का ढलान इस प्रकार से होना चाहिए कि जिससे तरल पदार्थ आसानी से बाहर निकल सके और निकास द्वार ग्रिल द्वारा सुरक्षित होने चाहिए। केवल उन कक्षों में ग्रिल नहीं होगी जहां मांस हिमशीतित तथा हिमशीतित का भण्डारा होता है, सफेदी रंग धुलाई या रंगलेपन जैसी कि स्थिति हो वर्ष में कम से कम एक बार अवश्य होनी चाहिए। सत्यापन और निरीक्षण को मुकर बनाने के लिए इनको करने की तारीख की सूचना अभिकरण को अग्रिम रूप से दी जानी चाहिए। फर्श दीवारें, छतें, विभाजन, दीवारें तथा अन्य सभी संरचनाओं के अन्य भाग ऐसी सामग्री विनिर्माण और फिनिश के होंगे जिससे कि वे शीघ्र और कर्ण रूप से साफ किए जा सकें।

दीवारों पर सफेदी चमकदार टाइलें 1.5 मीटर तक की ऊंचाई तक लगी होंगी जिससे कि धुलाई गर्म पानी व रसायन युक्त रोगाणुनाशक से की जा सके। कभी-कभी उपयुक्त कोटिंग या सफाई संबंधी वस्तुएं सेमिनिक के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त की जा सकती हैं। दीवारें, दरवाजें, विदरिकाओं तथा सोलने से मुक्त होंगी।

3.5.8 मांस का प्रसंस्करण करने के लिए प्रयुक्त सभी संयंत्र क्षेत्रों को मक्खियों से भली भांति सुरक्षित रखा जाएगा।

3.5.9 भीतरी छत स्थायी प्रकार का होनी चाहिए जो धूल के एकत्रित होने को रोक सके तथा धूल जमने, सफेदी फूलने और पपड़ी बनकर गिरने की प्रक्रिया को काफी कम कर सके और आसानी से साफ की जा सके। जहां कहीं भी सीढ़ियां हो वे ऐसी सामग्री से निर्मित होनी चाहिए जिसकी सरलता से प्रभावी ढंग से सफाई की जा सके और उनकी सतह काट होनी चाहिए और न्यूनतम ऊंचाई 14 सें.मी. होगी।

3.5.10 प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र मकड़ियों व उनके जालों से मुक्त होंगे।

3.5.11 वे कमरे और कक्ष जिनमें मांस का प्रसंस्करण और भण्डारण करना है वे प्रसाधन कक्षों, स्नानागार, कैच बेसिन, उपोत्पाद भण्डारण, पशुओं के बाई आदि से निकलने वाली धूल व दुर्गन्ध से मुक्त होंगे।

3.5.12 उपस्कर ऐसे स्थान पर रखे जाने चाहिए कि उनका सफाई के लिए भली भांति निरीक्षण अनुज्ञात किया जा सके। सारे गण पशुओं के शवों पर संसाधन के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाली सभी मेजें और उपस्कर ऐसी सामग्री से बने हों जो सरलता से साफ हो सकें निर्जमित हों और जल के लिए अप्रवक्ष्य हों, रसायन और जंगरोधी तथा समतली हों। अखाद्य या बेकार सामग्री को रखने के काम में आने वाले उपस्करों और बर्तनों की अलग पहचान होनी चाहिए ताकि वे खाने के काम में आने वाले मांस को रखने के काम न आए। मांस को संग्रह करने के काम में आने वाला कोई भी बर्तन या आधान जस्तीकृत लोहे का बना नहीं होना चाहिए सिवाय मांस प्रशीतन ट्रे को छोड़कर जो जस्ता कृत लोहे की हो सकती है तांबे या पीतल का बर्तन जब प्रयोग में लाना हो तो मोटी कलाई किया होना चाहिए। प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में लकड़ी के उपस्करों या हाथों के प्रयोग से बाचना चाहिए। लकड़ी के दबाने वाले भारी पट्टों और धुरों के लकड़ी के बने हथों को जब काम में लाया जाए तो उन्हें नित्य प्रति गर्म पानी से धोना या भाप से कीटाणु मुक्त करना चाहिए। लकड़ी के दबाने वाले पट्टे इतने मजबूत होने चाहिए कि वे दाब के प्रभाव को भली भांति सह सकें और मांस को लकड़ी के बुरादे से प्रदूषित न करें।

3.5.13 प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र अभिकरण के अनुमोदन के बिना उसी तरह के मांस के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य सामग्री के प्रसंस्करण के लिए प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जाएगा।

3.5.14 पानी के निकास और उससे संबंधित पाइपों आदि की प्रणाली कुशलतापूर्ण होनी चाहिए। सभी नालियां और गटर उचित और स्थायी तौर पर स्थापित होने चाहिए और भार को वहन करने की समुचित क्षमता वाले होने चाहिए। प्रसंस्करण एकक की जल निकास प्रणाली प्रसंस्करण के भीतर बनी उन नालियों आदि से जुड़ी होनी चाहिए जो शौचालयों या पशुओं के मलत्याग क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली बेकार सामग्री को ले जाने के लिए बनी हो। मैनहोल रिमने वाले नहीं होने चाहिए जिससे कि स्कावट होने पर बाहित सामग्री वापस न हो सके।

3.5.15 प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में प्रवेश निर्विघ्न होगा और बधशाला या उपोत्पाद अनुभाग के प्रसंस्करण कर्मचारियों को सफाई क्षेत्र, अर्थात् प्रसंस्करण या पैकिंग क्षेत्र में प्रवेश अनुज्ञात नहीं किया जाएगा। पहचान की सुविधा के लिए सफाई क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की पोशाक दूसरे क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों की पोशाक से भिन्न प्रकार की होगी।

3.5.16 मांस प्रसंस्करण सीधे या अदृश्य रूप से संबंधित सभी कार्यकलापों के लिए जिनमें पानी के प्रयोग की आवश्यकता है, पर्याप्त स्वच्छ तथा पेय जल प्रयुक्त किया जाएगा सप्लाई के साधन के अलावा संयंत्र में प्रसंस्करण के लिए तथा संबंधित कार्यकलापों से चाहे सीधे या अदृश्य रूप में प्रयुक्त सारा पानी नियमित परीक्षण के अधीन होगा और संयंत्र के पाम ऐसे परीक्षण के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं होंगी। यदि जांच करने पर उपरोक्त जल अप्रोप्टिक या पीने योग्य-

नहीं पाया जाता है तो सफ़ाई के लिए जिम्मेदार प्राधिकारियों को उनकी रिपोर्ट की जाएगी और यदि वह प्रसंस्करणकर्ता के निजी साधनों से है तो प्रसंस्करणकर्ता पोष्टिक तथा पेयजल देने के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाएगा।

3.5.17 वाशबेसिन प्रचुर मात्रा में अपमार्जक तथा हानिरहित प्रतिरोधी घोल युक्त होंगे विशेषतः गर्म व ठण्डे पानी के लिए पाद संचालित संयोजक टोटियां प्रत्येक प्रवेश व निकास स्थलों पर दी जाएंगी।

3.5.18 कर्मचारियों व संयंत्र की सफ़ाई रखने के लिए प्रचुर मात्रा में गर्म व ठण्डा पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। मेजें, पट्टी, आरी, छुरियां, स्टील बिदारक, चाकू के पेंच मांस के भण्डारण के लिए अधानों को अपमार्जक घोलों तथा गर्म पानी से पूर्ण रूप से साफ किया जाएगा। "चाकू" तथा अन्य काटने के औजार/उपकरणों के स्टरलाइजेशन के लिए 82° से. ग्रेड तथा उससे अधिक तापमान पर गर्म पानी उपलब्ध होना चाहिए। यदि भाप के उत्पादन या रेफ्रिजेशन या अग्नि नियंत्रण या इसी प्रकार के अन्य कार्यों के लिए जो प्रसंस्करण से संबंधित नहीं है अपेक्षित प्रयुक्त किया जाता है तो ऐसा पानी बिल्कुल अलग नलिकाओं से जाएगा और विशेषतः रंग से जाना जाएगा और उनका पीने के पानी की लाईन से कोई क्रॉस कनेक्शन नहीं होगा।

3.5.19 किसी भी ऐसे व्यक्ति को जिसके हाथों पर खुला घाव होगा प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में कार्य करने के लिए अनुज्ञात नहीं किया जाएगा। किसी भी ऐसे व्यक्ति को जो संक्रामक या सांसर्गिक रोगों से पीड़ित है उसे परिसरों में प्रविष्टि नहीं होने दिया जाएगा। सभी कर्मचारियों की वर्ष में एक बार न्यूनतम एमबीबीएस अर्हता वाले किसी रजिस्ट्रीकृत चिकित्सा व्यवसायी द्वारा डाक्टरी जांच कराई जाएगी। रजिस्ट्रीकृत चिकित्सा व्यवसायी द्वारा सम्यक रूप से हस्ताक्षरित ऐसी जांचों का अभिलेख रखा जाएगा और जब वह चाहे निरीक्षण अधिकारी को प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में कर्मचारियों की भीड़ से बचने के लिए सभी को एक दूसरे से पर्याप्त दूरी रखने हुए कार्य करने के लिए मेजें देनी होंगी।

3.5.20 प्रसंस्करण से धूकना, चबाना, तथा धूम्रपान करना प्रतिषिद्ध होगा।

3.5.21 उंगलियों के नाखून और बाल उचित रूप से ढके होंगे। प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रों में कंधी करना और नाक की सफ़ाई करना तथा छींकने का निषेध होगा।

3.5.22 सभी प्रसंस्करण कर्मचारियों को एप्रेन, हैड-बियर, हाथ के दस्ताने तथा जूते ऐसी सामग्री के बने हुए देने होंगे जो कि आसानी से साफ एवं विसंक्रामक किए जा सकें। पर्यवेक्षण कर्मचारीबुंद यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि ये साफ सुथरे हों तथा कर्मकार स्वच्छ, साफ और चुस्त रहें। यथोचित उपयुक्त और सुविधाजनक रूप से परिवर्तनकारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी।

3.5.23 प्राधिकृत परिसरों के पास पर्याप्त शीतागार सुविधाएं होंगी।

3.5.24 शीतागार (द्रुतशीतन कक्ष, हिमशीतन कक्ष, हिमशीतक भण्डार) अनुज्ञप्त परिसर होंगे। शीतागार का तापमान अभिलेख रखा जाएगा और एक वर्ष तक बनाए रखा जाएगा।

3.5.25 प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में प्रविष्टि होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों को रोगाणुनाशक जल में पैर धोने के पश्चात् ही प्रविष्टि होने दिया जाएगा।

3.5.26 शौचालयों का प्रावधान म.उ.नि.वि.प्रा. अनुसार होगा।

3.5.27 निष्कासक पंखों (एक्सहास्ट फैन) का उपबंध किया जाएगा।

3.5.28 अपशिष्ट के परिवहन के लिए प्रयुक्त ट्राली इस प्रकार चिह्नित की जाएगी कि उसकी ट्राली की उनमें अलग पहचान हो जाए जो केवल शव मांस के परिवहन के लिए अनन्य रूप से प्रयुक्त होंगी।

3.5.29 अपशिष्ट सामग्री को उठाई-धराई इस ढंग से की जाएगी जिससे कि ख़ाद्य या पेय जन दूषित न हो। अपशिष्ट सामग्री तक नाशकजीव को पहुंच के निवारण के लिए पूर्ण धानियां बरती जाएंगी। मांस और मांस उत्पाद को उठाई-धराई तथा अन्य कार्य क्षेत्र के पास से अपशिष्ट सामग्री को हटा देना चाहिए। यह नियमित अंतरालों पर और दिन में कम से कम एक बार तो होना ही चाहिए। अपशिष्ट सामग्री के निपटान के तुरन्त भण्डारकरण के लिए प्रयुक्त पात्र तथा अपशिष्ट सामग्री के सम्पर्क में आए हुए किसी भी उपस्कर की सफ़ाई होनी चाहिए तथा उसे रोगाणु-मुक्त करना चाहिए। दिन में कम से कम एक बार अपशिष्ट सामग्री भण्डारकरण क्षेत्र की सफ़ाई होनी चाहिए तथा उसे विसंक्रामक करना चाहिए।

3.5.30 सभी प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र तथा उपस्करों की सफ़ाई और विसंक्रमण दोनों प्रतिदिन कार्य करने के पूर्व और पश्चात् होनी चाहिए।

3.5.31 द्रुतशीतन कक्ष की सफ़ाई तथा स्वच्छ करने के लिए एक निश्चित समय सूची अपनाई जानी चाहिए।

3.6 नमूना लेने और परीक्षण की पद्धति :—निर्यात के लिए आशयित कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीतित/हिमशीतित) का निरीक्षण नमूना लेकर किया जाएगा और उनका परीक्षण इस दृष्टि से किया जाएगा कि परेयग मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है।

3.7 अभिकरण के लिए अनुदेश :—परिसरों में स्वच्छता, कार्मिक तथा अपस्करों की सफ़ाई, प्रचालन संबंधी क्रिया-वधि, नमूना लेने, परीक्षण, पैकिंग का तरीका, प्रसाधन के सभी प्रक्रम पर कच्चे मांस का निरीक्षण और चिन्ह तथा

उसने अभिलेखों के रखरखाव के संबंध में परिषद द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी निर्देशों का कठोरता से पालन किया जाएगा।

3.8 शव/मांस के परिवहन की शर्तें: मांस की किस्म पर निर्भर रहते हुए शव/मांस के परिवहन के लिए निम्न-लिखित मारणी के स्तम्भ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों का पालन करना होगा :

| मांस की किस्म | परिवहन के लिए विनिर्देश |
|---------------|---|
| (1) | (2) |
| ताजा | यान पूर्ण रूप से अप्रवेष्ट फर्श और सतही दीवार से ढके होने चाहिए। 100 कि.मी. से अधिक परिवहन की दशा में 6° सें.ग्रे. अनधिक तापमान बनाए रखने के लिए उप-युक्त प्रबंध करने होंगे। |
| द्रुतशीतित | रेफ्रिजरेटिड/विद्युतरोधी बैन में ले जाना। 100 कि.मी. से अधिक दूर ले जाने के मामले में 6° सें.ग्रे. से अनधिक तापमान न होने के प्रबंध किए जाएंगे। |
| हिमशीतित | विद्युत रोधी/रेफ्रिजरेटिड बैन में ले जाना। शव/मांस का तापमान 8° सें.ग्रे. से अनधिक होगा। |

4. निरीक्षण का आधार:—निर्यात के लिए आशयित कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीतित/हिमशीतित) का निरीक्षण यह देखने की दृष्टि से किया जाएगा कि वह अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है।

5. निरीक्षण और प्रमाणन की प्रक्रिया:

5.1 निरीक्षण के लिए आवेदन कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीतित/हिमशीतित) का निर्यात करने का इच्छुक निर्यातकर्ता निर्यात के लिए आशयिक परेषण का विवरण देते हुए विहित प्रोफार्मा में अभिकरण के निकटतम कार्यालय की सूचना देगा।

5.2 आवेदन भेजने के लिए समय की निर्धारित सीमा:—ऐसी प्रत्येक सूचना अभिकरण के कार्यालय में निर्यातकर्ता के परिसर से परेषण के भेजे जाने की प्रत्याशित तारीख से कम से कम पांच दिन पहले दी जाएगी।

5.3 पशु चिकित्सक प्रमाण पत्र जारी करना:—नियम 5.1 के अधीन सूचना प्राप्त होने पर नियम 3 और 4 के अधीन यथा उपबधित के अनुसार निरीक्षण और इस सबध में जारी अनुदेशों यदि कोई हो, के आधार पर अभिकरण, अपना यह

समाधान कर लेने पर कि परेषण का प्रसंस्करण और पैकिंग इस पर लागू मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुसार किया गया है यह घोषणा करते हुए निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र जारी कर देगा कि कच्चे मांस (द्रुतशीतित/हिमशीतित) का परेषण मानव उपभोग के लिए उपयुक्त है और निर्यात योग्य है।

परन्तु अभिकरण के लिए यह विधिपूर्ण होगा कि वह पर्यवेक्षण, निरीक्षण कर तथा उपरोक्त उपबंधों की अपेक्षाओं का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित कराए और निर्यात के लिए आशयित मांस के लिए किसी भी रूप में निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने से इंकार कर दे यदि यह पूर्वोक्त अपेक्षाओं का पालन नहीं करता।

परन्तु यह और कि केन्द्रीय सरकार या अभिकरण के लिए यह विधिपूर्ण होगा कि वह मरणीपूर्व और मरणीपरान्त शव परीक्षा निरीक्षणों के लिए आवश्यक और उत्तरदायी कार्मिक विनिर्दिष्ट और अभिहित करें तथा इसमें शवों की संख्या के प्रति यूनिट किसी या दोनों कृत्यों के लिए आवश्यक कार्मिकों की संख्या सम्मिलित होगी।

परन्तु यह और कि ऐसे कार्मिक, अभिकरण या अन्य किसी लोक प्राधिकरण या राइवट अभिकरण जो पशुओं का बध और निर्यात के लिए मांस के उत्पादन में प्रशंगत परिसरों के प्रयोग के हकदार और उत्तरदायी है, के अधीन नियोजन में हो सकेंगे।

5.4 निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने से इंकार:—जहां अभिकरण का समाधान नहीं हो पाता वहां वह तीन दिनों के भीतर ऐसा प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने से इंकार की सूचना निर्यातकर्ता को उसके कारणों सहित देगा।

5.5 जांच निरीक्षण: प्रमाणन के पश्चात् अभिकरण को भण्डारकरण अभिवहन में या पत्तनों पर परेषण की क्वालिटी में पुनः निर्वीरित करने का अधिकार होगा। इन प्रक्रमों में से किसी भी प्रक्रम पर परेषण के मानक विनिर्देश के अनुरूप न पाए जाने की दशा में, मूल रूप से जारी प्रमाण-पत्र प्रत्याहृत कर लिया जाएगा।

5.6 पशु स्वास्थ्य प्रमाण-पत्र की विधि मान्यता: परेषण के पास होने की तारीख से निरीक्षण प्रमाण पत्र द्रुतशीतित मांस के सबध में पांच दिन और हिमशीतित मांस के लिए 90 दिन की अवधि के लिए विधिमान्य होगा। यदि एक आवेदन में प्रस्तुत एक से अधिक परेषण भिन्न-भिन्न दिनों पर अनुमोदित होते हैं, तो प्रमाण-पत्र की विधि-मान्यता अनुमोदित की पूर्वतम तारीख के लिए संगणित की जाएगी।

5.7 निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्रों की पुनः विधिमान्यता: यदि परेषण का निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र की अवधि के भीतर पोट बहन नहीं होता है तो निर्यातकर्ता को पुनः विधि-मान्यता के लिए परेषण को प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति दी जाएगी। ऐसे मामलों में विधिमान्यता द्रुतशीतित मांस के

लिए तीन दिन और हिमशीतित मांस के लिए 30 दिन का और अवधि के लिए बढ़ा दी जाएगी।

6. निरीक्षण का स्थान : इन नियमों के प्रयोजनार्थ कच्चे मांस (द्रुतशीतित/हिम शीतित) का निरीक्षण प्रसंस्करण-कर्ता/निर्यातकर्ता/बूचड़खाने के परिसरों पर किया जाएगा। प्रसंस्करणकर्ता/निर्यातकर्ता/बूचड़खाने ऐसा निरीक्षण करने के लिए अभिकरण की सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्रदान करेंगे।

7. निरीक्षण फीम :—निर्यातकर्ता/प्रसंस्करणकर्ता अभिकरण को निम्नानुसार फीम देगा :—

1. परेषणानुसार निरीक्षण के अंतर्गत निर्यात के लिए, प्रति परेषण न्यूनतम 50/- रुपए के अधीन रहते हुए, पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.4 प्रतिशत की दर से फीस दी जाएगी।

2. उत्पादनगत क्वालिटी नियंत्रण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत प्रति परेषण न्यूनतम 50/- रुपए के अधीन रहते हुए, पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.2 प्रतिशत की दर से फीस दी जाएगी।

3. स्वयं प्रमाणीकरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत निर्यात के लिए एक वर्ष में न्यूनतम केवल दो हजार पांच सौ और अधिकतम केवल एक लाख रुपए के अधीन रहते हुए पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1 प्रतिशत की दर से फीस दी जाएगी।

टिप्पण :— प्रत्येक परेषण के लिए निर्यातकर्ता द्वारा दी जाने वाली निरीक्षण फीम की राशि निकटतम रुपए तक पूर्णांकित की जाएगी और इस प्रयोजन के लिए जहां ऐसी राशि में रुपए का भाग पैसे हों, वहां यदि ऐसा भाग पचास पैसे या अधिक हो तो वह बढ़ाकर रुपया कर दिया जाएगा और यदि ऐसा भाग पचास पैसे से कम हो तो उसे छोड़ दिया जाएगा।

8. अपील :—(1) अभिकरण द्वारा निर्यात योग्यता का निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने से इंकार से व्यथित कोई व्यक्ति ऐसे इंकार की सूचना प्राप्त होने के 10 दिनों के भीतर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रयोजन के लिए नियुक्त न्यूनतम तीन परन्तु सात से अधिक व्यक्तियों के विशेषज्ञों के पैनल को अपील कर सकेगा।

(2) पैनल की गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

(3) अपील इसके प्राप्त होने के पन्द्रह दिनों के भीतर निपटा दी जाएगी।

[फाइल सं. 6/1/92—ईआइ एण्ड ईपी.]

कुमारी सुमा मुखर्जा, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st May, 1992

S.O. 1424.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient to do for the development of the export trade of India, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality

Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), raw meat (chilled or frozen) should be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

And whereas the Central Government has formulated certain proposals specified below for the said purpose and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964 ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said sub-rule the Central Government hereby publishes the said proposals for information of the public likely to be affected thereby.

2. Notice is hereby given that any person desiring to forward any objections and suggestions with respect to the said proposals, may forward the same within forty-five days of the date of publication of this Order in the Official Gazette to the Export Inspection Council, 11th floor, Pragati Tower, 26, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008.

PROPOSALS

1. To notify that raw meat (chilled/frozen) shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export.

2. To specify the type of quality control and inspection in accordance with the draft Export of Raw Meat (chilled/frozen) (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1992 set out in the annexure appended to this Order as the type of quality control and inspection which shall be applied to such raw meat (chilled/frozen) prior to export.

3. To recognise the specifications as set out in Schedules I to VII to this Order as the standard specifications for raw meat (chilled/frozen);

4. To prohibit the export, in the course of international trade of raw meat (chilled/frozen) unless a mark or seal recognised by the Central Government indicating that it conforms to the standard specifications applicable to it, has been affixed or applied to packages or containers of such raw meat (chilled/frozen) is accompanied by a certificate issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India or by any of the agencies established under section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) to the effect that such raw meat (chilled/frozen) conforms to the aforesaid standard specifications and is exportworthy.

5. Nothing in this Order shall apply to the export by land, sea or air of bonafide samples of raw meat (chilled/frozen) to prospective buyers, the value of which shall not exceed Rs. 5,000.

6. In this Order, raw meat (chilled/frozen) means—(i) Meat and minced meat processed by chilling/quick freezing obtained from buffalo carcasses, veal/calf meat obtained from buffalo calves of above four months and upto one year of age; and (ii) Indian goat and sheep raw chilled/frozen meat and minced meat of goat, sheep and processed by chilled quick freezing obtained from goat and sheep.

SCHEDULE I

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FOR AN APPROVED ABATTOIR NOT CONFORMING TO IS : 4393-1979

1. General.—The requirements indicated in the schedule will be provided/funded for by government/civic agencies at all approved abattoirs/slaughter houses.

2. Layout.—The abattoir/slaughter house shall have the following essential facilities :—

- (a) Resting place for animals before slaughter,
- (b) Adequate facilities for ante-mortem inspection.
- (c) Carrying out humane slaughter,
- (d) Flaying, dressing and washing of the carcasses.
- (e) Hanging carcasses and edible offal.

- (f) Handling by-products.
- (g) Inspection of meat and disposal of meat unfit for human consumption.
- (h) Segregation words for sick/diseased animals.
- (i) Adequate water supply.

3. Units in an Abattoir.—The abattoir shall have the following units :—

- (a) Reception area or resting ground.
- (b) Lairages.
- (c) Slaughter halls.
- (d) Ancillary accommodation.
- (e) Refrigerated room (Optional).

3.1 Slaughter Hall :

3.1.1. Separate provisions, wherever required, shall be made for slaughtering, dressing animals in accordance with halal, jhatka and jewish methods :—

- (a) Sheep and goats.
- (b) Large animals.

3.1.2. The slaughter halls and ancillary accommodation thus provided shall be separated.

3.1.3 Separate space shall be provided for stunning (wherever applicable) bleeding and dressing of carcasses.

3.1.4 A curbed-in bleeding area of adequate size should be provided.

3.1.5 Dressing of carcasses should not be done on floor.

3.1.6 Adequate space and suitable and properly located facilities shall be provided for inspection if viscera of the various types of animals slaughtered.

3.1.7 Carcass washing—A curbed and separately dry area or an area sufficient size sloped to a floor drain.

3.2 Ancillary Accommodation :

3.2.1 A separate room and hanging space shall be provided for emptying and cleaning of stomachs and intestines.

3.2.2 Suitable and sufficient facilities shall be provided for the isolation of meat requiring further examination by the veterinarian.

3.2.3 Suitable and sufficient accommodation shall be provided for the isolation if meats requiring further examination by the veterinarian in a suitable laboratory within the premises of the abattoir.

3.2.4 Suitable and sufficient accommodation shall be provided for the retention of all meat condemned and unfit for human consumption and shall be locked up separately.

3.3 Refrigerated Rooms :

3.3.1 This shall be optional but required where processing plants are not located within reasonable travelling distance.

3.3.2 Hanging halls if air-conditioned, should have temperature not higher than 10°C. Two retaining compartments constructed of rust-resistant wire

gauge or expanded metal portion extending from about 75 mm above ground to ceiling should be provided.

4. Rails for Carcasses.—Rails with hooks of suitable rust-proof metal or galvanised mild sheet shall be provided for hanging the carcasses and similar provision for plucks shall be made, permitting free circulation of air. The hooks shall be suitably cleaned and sterilized regularly.

5. Civil construction :

5.1 Ante-mortem and Pen Area.—The area should be paved with impervious material such as concrete non-slipper herring-bone type suitable to stand wear and tear by hooves or brick, and patched to suitable drainage facilities. The pen should preferably be covered.

5.2 Areas for Vehicular Traffic.—Concrete paved areas, properly drained facilities from building, loading docks or livestock platforms shall be provided at places where vehicles are loaded or unloaded. Pressure washing jets and disinfection facilities for trucks carrying animals should be provided.

5.3 Drainage.—All parts of floors where wet operations are conducted should be well drained. It is important that the floors slope uniformly to drains with no low spots which collect liquid. Floor drains should not be provided in freezer rooms or dry storage areas.

6. Lighting and Ventilation :

6.1 Work rooms should be provided with adequate direct natural light and ventilation or ample artificial light and ventilation by mechanical means.

6.2 Well distributed artificial lighting of good quality should be provided at all places where adequate natural light is not available or insufficient.

7. Supply of Water :

7.1 A sufficient, safe, potable and constant supply of fresh water shall be available at adequate pressure throughout the premises.

7.2 A constant supply of clean hot water shall be available in the slaughter hall and work-rooms during work hours.

7.3 Suitable facilities for washing hands including adequate supplies of hot and cold running water, nail brushes and soap and other detergent shall be provided for persons working in an abattoir.

7.4 Where non-potable water is used for fire control, etc. it shall be carried in completely separate lines preferably identified by colour and with no cross connection or back siphonage with lines or potable water.

8. Accessibility for Cleaning and Maintenance.—All parts of the product handling zone shall be readily available to sight and reach for cleaning and inspection.

9. Non-acceptable Materials.—The following materials shall not be used in an abattoir :—

- (a) Copper and its alloys in equipment used for edible products.

- (b) Cadmium in any form inequipment handling edible products.
- (c) Equipment with painted surface in product handling zones.
- (d) Enamel containers or equipment.
- (e) Lead.

SCHEDULE-II

METHOD OF SAMPLING AND TESTING FOR CONFORMATION OF QUALITY

1. General.—Each type and category of carcass/cuts/mince (chilled or frozen) meat shall be kept separately and each shall constitute a lot. Samples shall be tested for each lot ascertaining the conformity of the material with the requirements laid down in Schedule-II to VII.

2. Carton Selection :

2.1 The minimum number of cartons to be selected from each lot shall be in accordance with columns (a), (b) & (c) of the following table :—

| No. of cartons in the lot | No. of cartons to be selected in routine inspection | No. of cartons to be selected in reinspection |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) |
| Upto 100 | 4 | 8 |
| 101—200 | 5 | 10 |
| 201—500 | 6 | 12 |
| 501—800 | 7 | 14 |
| 801—1200 | 8 | 16 |
| 1201—3200 | 9 | 18 |
| 3201—8000 | 10 | 20 |
| 80001 and above | 12 | 24 |

2.2 The cartons shall be selected at random. In order to ensure the randomness of selection, random number tables shall be used. In case such tables are not available, the following procedure may be adopted :

2.3 Starting from any carton, count them as 1, 2, 3 and so on in a systematic manner and withdraw even 'r' the carton, 'r' being integral part N/n where N-total number of cartons and number of cartons to be selected. Care should be taken to see that sampling is thorough to ensure that all parts of this carton are taken into account.

2.4 The minimum sample weight per carton shall be 50 gms.

3. Carcass Selection :

3.1 The samples from the carcasses or quarters shall be taken from back muscle, shoulders, eye muscle, hind quarters and back and care shall be taken that the whole thickness of the muscle is covered in the sample. Sterilized scalpels or corebore tubes shall be used for obtaining the samples. Samples from thick muscles on long bones shall be taken from the deepest part of the muscle adjoining bone.

3.2 In the case of carcasses sample size and sample selection method shall be as laid down under para 2 above. Minimum weight per sample per carcass shall be 100 gms.

4. Inspection Guidelines :

4.1 The first sample shall be sent to the analytical laboratory and the second sample shall be sealed by the inspecting officer and deposited for safe custody in the plant under proper refrigeration.

4.2 One of the samples shall be examined by the Inspecting Officer for checking conformity with prescribed characteristics/standards. These will be appropriate to the prescribed standards in the various Schedules and will include :—

- (a) Internal temperature of meat.
- (b) Freedom from :—
 - (i) Ragged edges, off-colour, flabby or watery nature, pieces of bones, hair, excessive connective tissues, blood clots or other foreign matter, bruises, lacerations and other blemishes due to faulty handling, excessive trimming, tendons and cartilages.
 - (ii) Excessive fat, greasy and soft moulds/fungus infestation.
 - (iii) Signs of putrefaction, viz. discolouration, mal-odour, souring, freezer burn.
 - (iv) Parasitic cysts.
- (c) Firmness.
- (d) Net weight of the contents.

5. Laboratory samples :

5.1 The samples obtained from the cubes/slices and other small cuts/mince packed in cartons shall be placed in clean sterile polythene bags and sealed. The samples obtained from stockinet packs or large chunks/cuts shall be similarly packed in clean sterile polythene bags.

5.2 The samples shall not be touched by hand and shall be handled only with the help of sterile forceps. The pack shall be evacuated of air, by pressing and squeezing between the palms and sealed. This shall be repacked in another polypack.

5.3 A code slip indicating the code, date of sampling, type, characteristics and temperature of meat at the time of sampling shall be put in the outer polypack.

5.4 A code slip indicating the code, type, characteristics and temperature of meat at the time of sampling shall be put in the duplicate sample also and sealed. This shall be kept in safe custody in the plant under proper refrigeration.

5.5 The laboratory shall analyse the samples for :—

- (a) Total plate count.
- (b) Escherichia coli.
- (c) Salmonella.
- (d) Any other quality parameter to meet importer/importing country's requirements.

5.6 The laboratory, shall declare the result within 96 hours time from the receipt of the sample.

6. Transportation of samples.—The laboratory samples shall be kept in thermocole insulated boxes/containers and transported within six hours or earlier to the analytical laboratory.

SCHEDULE-III

SPECIFICATION FOR BUFFALO MEAT

1. General.—Buffalo Beef shall be obtained from healthy animals and slaughtered in licensed slaughtered houses. The animals shall be subject to ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection by designated agency. It shall not be treated with colour, dyes, additives, preservatives and chemicals.

2. Special :

2.1 Definition.—'Buffalo Beef' means buffalo carcass/meat from any animal which is more than 12 months of age.

2.2 Types.—Buffalo Beef shall be of the following types :

2.2 Types.—Buffalo Beef shall be of the following types.

- 2.2.1 Type A.—Fresh chilled carcass|halves|quarters.
- 2.2.2 Type B : Fresh, frozen carcass|halves|quarters.
- 2.2.3 Type C.—Buffalo Beef (Boneless) fresh, chilled.
- 2.2.4 Type D.—Buffalo Beef (boneless) fresh frozen.
- 2.2.5 Type E.—Buffalo Beef (bone in) fresh, chilled.
- 2.2.6 Type F.—Buffalo Beef (bone in) fresh, frozen.

2.3 Characteristics.—Buffalo Beef shall have the following characteristics :—

- (a) Lean, good texture, bright red to reddish in colour.
- (b) Freedom from tears, lacerations, slime, discolouration, malodour and structural alterations.
- (c) Firmness in consistency i.e. will not pit on pressure.
- (d) Minimum connective tissue.
- (e) Boneless cuts to be entirely free bone pieces, wood, dust, metal pieces or other undesirable matter.

SCHEDULE-IV

SPECIFICATION FOR BUFFALO VEAL

7. General.—Buffalo Beef veal shall be obtained from healthy animals slaughtered in licensed slaughter house. The animals shall be subject to ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection by designated agency. It shall not be treated with colour, dyes, additives preservatives and chemicals.

2. Special :

2.1 Definitions.—'Buffalo Beef Veal' means buffalo carcass meat from an animal varying in age from 1 to 12 months.

2.2 Types.—Buffalo Beef Veal shall be of the following types :—

- 2.2.1 Type A.—Fresh, chilled carcass|halves|quarters.
- 2.2.2 Type B.—Fresh frozen carcass|halves|quarters.
- 2.2.3 Type C.—Veal (boneless) fresh, chilled.
- 2.2.4 Type D.—Veal (boneless) fresh, frozen.
- 2.2.5 Type E.—Veal (bone-in) fresh, chilled.
- 2.2.6 Type F.—Veal (bone-in) fresh, frozen.

2.3 Characteristics.—Buffalo Veal shall have the following characteristics :—

- (a) Lean, fine in texture, bright pink to pinkish in colour.
- (b) Free from tears, lacerations, ragged edges, slime, discolouration, malodour and structural alteration.
- (c) Firmness in consistency i.e. will not pit on pressure.
- (d) Minimum connective tissues.
- (e) Boneless cuts to be entirely free from bone pieces, wood, dust, metal pieces and other undesirable matter.

SCHEDULE-V

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SHEEP AND GOAT MEAT

1. General.—Sheep and goat meat shall be obtained from healthy animals and slaughtered in licensed slaughter house. The animals shall be subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection by designated agency. It shall not be treated with colour, dyes, additives, preservatives and chemicals.

2. Special :

2.1 Definition.—'Sheep or goat carcass/meat' means sheep or goat obtained from sheep or goat which is more than nine months of age.

2.2 Types.—Sheep/goat meat shall be of the following types :—

- 2.2.1 Type A.—Fresh, chilled carcasses.
- 2.2.2 Type B.—Fresh, frozen carcasses.
- 2.2.3 Type C.—Sheep/goat (boneless) fresh, chilled.
- 2.2.4 Type D.—Sheep/goat (boneless) fresh, frozen.
- 2.2.5 Type E.—Sheep/goat (bone-in) fresh, chilled.
- 2.2.6 Type F.—Sheep/goat (bone-in) fresh, frozen.

2.3 Characteristics.—Sheep/goat shall have the following characteristics :—

- (a) Boneless cuts to be entirely free from bone pieces, wood, dust, metal pieces or other undesirable matter.
- (b) Free from slime, discolouration, malodour and structural alterations.
- (c) Lean and fine in texture.
- (d) Firmness in consistency i.e. will not pit on pressure.

SCHEDULE-VI

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MINCED MEAT

1. General.—Minced meat derived from buffalo beef/veal and sheep/goat which shall have been obtained from healthy animals and slaughtered in licensed slaughter houses. The animals shall be subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection by designated local agency in respective states. The meat should not be treated with colour, dyes, additives, preservatives and chemicals.

2. Special :

2.1 Definition.—Minced meat means comminuted meat of uniform grains obtained from boneless buffalo beef veal or sheep or goat.

2.2 Characteristics.—Minced buffalo beef, veal or sheep or goat shall comprise the following characteristics:

- (a) Be free from blood clots, bones and bone pieces, tendons, hair, excessive fat etc. or any foreign material.
- (b) shall not show any trace of decomposition, discolouration, malodour etc.
- (c) Be bright in colour.
- (d) Be of uniform grains.

SCHEDULE-VII

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL

STANDARDS

General.—The standards contained in this schedule shall apply to the various types of raw meat frozen products described in the preceedings.

1. Prescribed parameters.—Normally one sample per consignment by product type shall be drawn and tested for the following factors :—

- (a) Total Plate Count.—Aerobic plate count shall not exceed 10-micro-organisms per gm.
- (b) Escherichia Coli.—The E. Coli count should not exceed 1000 per gm.
- (c) Salmonella.—This should be absent in all samples.

2. Procedure.—The method for sampling and testing for conformation with the above standards will be as detailed as Schedule-II.

ANNEXURE

Rules proposed to be made under Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963)

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Export of Raw Meat (chilled/frozen) (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1992.

(2) They shall come into force on

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

2.1 "Act" means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) ;

2.2 "Agency" means any of the agencies notified by the Central Government from time to time under Section 7 of the Act for the purpose of these rules.

2.3 "Animal" means an animal belonging to any of the species specified below, namely :—

- (a) Buffalo ;
- (b) Sheep ; and
- (c) Goat ;

2.4 "Council" means the Export Inspection Council established under section 3 of the Act ;

2.5 "Buffalo Beef" means buffalo carcass/meat from an animal which is more than 12 months of age ;

2.6 "Boneless meat" means dressed meat which is free from tendons, bones, cartilages and separable nerves ;

2.7 "Calf/veal meat" means buffalo carcass/meat from an animal above 4 months old but upto 12 months ;

2.8 "Carcass" means the (slaughtered) body or any part thereof including viscera of any animal which has been slaughtered according to the proper procedure in an approved slaughter house ;

2.9 "Chevan or goat" meat means carcass/cubes/cuts obtained from goat which is more than nine months of age ;

2.10 "Chilled" means that the core temperature of carcass/cut/mince does not exceed 4 degrees celsius at any stage ;

2.11 "Cuts" means meat obtained from dressed carcass and boneless meat ;

2.12 "Frozen" means that the temperature of carcass/meat/mince shall reach minus 8 degrees celsius by quick freezing and shall not go above minus 15 degrees celsius during storage and minus 8 degrees celsius at any other stage ;

2.13 "Halves" means sawed/chopped carcass divided into two equal halves by splitting through the centre of the backbone or removing the back bone by cutting through the transverse process of the vertebrae ;

2.14 "Inspecting Officer" means a qualified veterinarian of the Central Government or Agency.

2.15 "Lean" means the meat free from separable fat ;

2.16 "Legs" means single or unsplit cut of half/side in front of hips ;

2.17 "Minced meat" means comminuted meat of uniform grains obtained from boneless meat of buffalo, goat or sheep .

2.18 "Mutton or sheep" means carcass/cubes/cuts obtained from goat or sheep which is more than nine months of age ;

2.19 "Net Weight" means weight of the carcass/cuts/mince which packed but does not include weight of the package or added ice ;

2.20 "Quarters" means the fourth part of carcass or the cut sides of a buffalo/veal carcass derived from halves and generally categorised as fore and hind quarters ;

2.21 "slaughter" means killing of an animal employing a humane method within the provisions of the Prevention of

Crucity to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960) in a licensed slaughter house where the animal is subjected to thorough ante-mortem and post-mortem examinations ;

2.22 "Slaughter house abattoir" means the building, premises or place which is licensed by the local authority for the slaughter of animals intended for human consumption.

3. Quality Control and Inspection—

3.1 The quality control of raw meat (chilled or frozen) intended for export shall be carried out with a view to ensure that the same conforms to the specification recognised by the Central Government under section 6 of the Act.

3.2 Requirement of an abattoir—For the purpose of assuring the quality of meat for exports it shall be ensured that the abattoir where the animals are slaughtered shall meet with the following requirements :—

- (a) All abattoirs servicing raw material requirements of the industry for meat for exports and in existence as on the date of commencement of these rules shall comply with the requirements stipulated in IS 4393-1979 'Basic requirement for an abattoir'.
- (b) The abattoir or slaughter houses constructed after the date of the notification of these rules and utilised for purposes of securing raw material for export of meat shall comply with the requirements of IS-4393-1979.
- (c) Where after the date of notification of these rules abattoirs or slaughter houses are constructed for purposes of source of meat for export and these are in conformity with any accepted international standards for abattoirs such units shall not be required to comply with IS Standards mentioned above and shall be eligible for licensing on the basis of compliance with any other accepted international standards.
- (d) In case existing abattoirs do not meet with the requirement of clause (a), then they have to meet the requirement within a period of one year on the date of commencement of these rules.

3.3 Conditions for ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection—The animals and carcasses shall be subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections by a qualified veterinarian of the Central Government or Agency.

3.4 Storage

3.4.1 The carcasses halves/quarters shall be so hung in the chill room as to be atleast 30 centimeter from the ceiling, 10 centimeter from the walls and 10 centimeters from the floor.

3.4.2 The frozen and packed carcass/meat/mince shall be stacked on clean racks atleast 30 centimeters from the ceiling, 10 centimeters from the floor and 10 centimeters from the walls and cartons shall be stacked one over the other.

3.5 Sanitary and other requirement of meat processing unit—The premises shall be fit for processing unit approved and registered by the local authority.

3.5.1 The premises shall not be located in an area subjected to frequent flooding.

3.5.2 All yards, out house, stores and all approaches to the factory shall always be kept clean and in sanitary condition.

3.5.3 The roads within the premises shall be metalled.

3.5.4 The premises shall be located in a sanitary place. Where marine products, fruits and vegetables are handled in the same area, the premises where meat is processed shall be adequately partitioned from the premises where these products are processed or leave a gap of seven days between different processing, in case they are carried out in the same processing hall.

3.5.5 It shall exclude the entry of dogs, cats, rodents, insects, flies, crows, bats and vultures. The use of poisons or baits is prohibited in places where processing is carried out on any packed product is stored.

3.5.6 The premises shall be so constructed and maintained as to permit hygienic processing and dressing. All operations in connection with the processing or packing of carcass meat shall be carried out under strict hygienic conditions and under the supervision of the qualified veterinarians of the Central Government or Agency. Meat shall not come in contact with floors, walls or other structures except those which are specially designed for contact with meat. No portion of the processing area shall ever be used for living or sleeping purposes unless it is separated from the processing/dressing area by a wall.

3.5.7 All the parts of the authorised premises shall always be kept clean, adequately lighted, the intensity should be 220 Lux in work rooms and shall 350 Lux in inspection areas, and ventilated and shall be regularly cleaned, disinfected and deodorised. The premises should provide adequate working space for the satisfactory performance of all operations. The flooring shall be impervious, non slippery and washed daily with disinfectant. The floor should slope sufficiently for liquids to be drained off to trapped outlets protected by a grill except in rooms where meat is frozen or stored frozen. Lime washing, colour washing or painting, as the case may be, shall be done atleast once a year. The dates when this is to be undertaken shall be intimated in advance to the Agency to facilitate verification and inspection. The floors, walls, ceilings, partitions, doors and other part of all structures shall be of such material, construction and finish that they can be readily and thoroughly cleaned. The walls shall be tiled with white glazed ceramic tiles upto a height of 1.5 metres to enable washing with hot water and chemical disinfectants. Alternatively, suitable coatings or hygienic panels, may be used instead of ceramic. The walls shall be free from cracks, crevices and dampness.

3.5.8 All plant areas utilised for processing of meat shall be appropriately protected against ingress of flies.

3.5.9 The ceiling shall be of permanent nature and prevent accumulation of dirt and minimize condensation, mould development and flaking and should be easy to clean, wherever sairs are there it should be constructed with such material which is to be cleaned easily and effectively and should have side curb with a minimum height of 15 centimeters.

3.5.10 The processing area shall be free from cobwebs and spiders.

3.5.11 The rooms and compartments in which the meat is processed or stored shall be free from dust and odour emanating from the dressing rooms, toilets, catch basins, by-product storage, animal pens.

3.5.12 The equipment shall be so placed as to permit thorough inspection for cleanliness. All the tables and equipments used for dressing of carcass shall be of such material which can be easily cleaned, sterilised and is impervious to water, resistant to chemical and rust and smooth. Equipments and utensils used for inedible or condemned materials should be so identified and should not be used for edible meat. No vessel or container for storage of meat made up of galvanised iron or iron shall be used except meat freezing trays which may be of galvanised iron. Copper or brass vessels when used should be heavily tinned. Use of wooden equipment/structures in the processing area shall be avoided. Wooden chopping blocks and wooden handle or knives which when used shall daily be washed with hot water or steam sterilised. The wooden chopping blocks shall be strong enough to withstand chopping and shall not contaminate the meat with wood dust.

3.5.13 The processing area shall not be used for the processing of any material other than meat of the same species without approval of the Agency.

3.5.14 All drainage and plumbing systems shall be designed for efficiency and adequacy having regard to the throughput of the plant and all drains and gutters shall be permanently installed. The drainage system of the processing unit shall not be connected within the processing building with the drains receiving effluent materials from the toilets or animals pens. Manholes will be leakproof to avoid backflow of the waste matter due to blockage.

3.5.15 The entry to the processing area shall be restricted and processing workers from slaughter house or by product section shall not be allowed to enter the clean area that is processing or packing area. For easy identification the uniforms of workers of the clean area shall be different from those working in other areas.

3.5.16 All activities relating to meat processing and having requirement of the use of water shall be supported by access to adequate clean and potable water. The water to be utilised in the plant for processing related activities shall be subjected to regular testing and the plant shall have adequate arrangements for such testing. If upon testing water is found to be unwholesome or non-potable, the fact shall be reported to the authorities responsible for the supply and if it is from processor's own source then processor shall take all necessary steps to render the water wholesome and potable.

3.5.17 Wash basins with ample detergent and harmless antiseptic solution preferably with foot operated faucets having water supply shall be provided at each entry and exit points.

3.5.18 Ample supply of water shall be provided for the workers and for keeping the plant clean. Tables, band saws, knives, steel, cleavers, knife porches, containers for storage of meat shall be washed thoroughly with detergent solutions and not water. Hot water at 82 C and above should be available for sterilisation of knives and other cutting tools/equipment. If non potable water is used for production of steam or for refrigeration or fire control or any other purpose unconnected with processing then such water should be carried in completely separate lines identified preferably by colour and with no cross connection or back siphonage with the lines carrying potable water supply.

3.5.19 No person having any open wound on the hands shall be allowed to work in the processing area. No person suffering from infectious or contagious disease shall be allowed to enter the premises. Annual medical check up of all the employees shall be carried out by a registered medical practitioner with a minimum MBBS qualification. A record of such examinations duly signed by a registered medical practitioner shall be maintained and presented to the Inspecting Officer, as and when desired by him. Overcrowding of employees in the processing area shall be avoided by providing working tables at sufficient distance from each other.

3.5.20 Spitting, chewing and smoking shall be prohibited in the processing area.

3.5.21 The finger, nails and hairs shall be properly trimmed or covered. Combing of hairs in process areas and cleaning and blowing of nose shall be prohibited in the processing area.

3.5.22 All process workers shall be provided with aprons, headwear, hand gloves and footwear of such material which can be easily cleaned and disinfected. The supervisory staff shall ensure located changing facilities should be provided.

3.5.23 The authorised premises shall have adequate cold storage facilities.

3.5.24 The cold storage (chilling room, freezing room, freezer store) shall be licenced premises. Temperature records of the cold storage shall be maintained and retained for the year.

3.5.25 All external accesses to the processing area shall be provided with antiseptic foot bath for persons entering the processing area.

3.5.26 Provision as to lavatories as per Marine Product Export Development Authority.

3.5.27 Exhaust fans shall be provided where necessary.

3.5.28 Trolleys used for transportation of the waste shall be marked as to identify them from those which shall be exclusively used for the transportation of carcass meat.

3.5.29 Waste material should be handled in such a manner as to exclude contamination of food or potable water. Precautions should be taken to prevent access to waste by pests. Waste should be removed from the meat and meat products handling and other working areas at regular intervals and atleast once a day. Waste receptacles used for storage and equipment which has come into contact with the waste should be cleaned and disinfected. Atleast once a day the waste storage area also should be cleaned and disinfected.

3.5.30 All the processing areas and equipments shall be cleaned and disinfected after each day's work.

3.5.31 A definite schedule shall be adopted for cleaning and sanitizing the chilling room.

3.6 Method of sampling and testing.—The inspection of raw meat (chilled/frozen) meant for export shall be done by drawing samples and testing the same with a view to see that the consignment conforms to the standard specifications.

3.7 Instructions for Agency.—All instructions regarding sanitation in the premises, cleanliness of personnel and equipment operational procedures, method of sampling, testing, packing, marking and inspection of raw meat at all stages of dressing and maintenance of records thereof all instructions issued from time to time by the Agency and compatible with these rules shall be adhered to.

3.8 Conditions for transport of carcass/meat.—The conditions stipulated in column (2) of the following table are to be followed for transportation of carcasses/meat depending upon the type of meat :—

| Type of meat | specification for transport |
|--------------|--|
| (1) | (2) |
| Fresh | Vehicles fully covered with impervious flooring and side walls (In case of transport over distance exceeding 100 kms. suitable arrangement shall be made to maintain a temperature not exceeding 6°C). |
| Chilled | Transported in refrigerated/insulated vans. In case of transport over distance over distance exceeding 100 kms. suitable arrangement shall be made to maintain a temperature not exceeding 6°C. |
| Frozen | Transported in insulated/refrigerated vans. The temperature of the carcass meat shall not go above minus 8°C. |

4. Basis of Inspection.—Inspection of raw meat (chilled/frozen) intended for export shall be carried out with a view to seeing that the same conform to the specifications recognised by the Central Government under Section 6 of the Act.

5. Procedure of Inspection and Certification

5.1 Application for Inspection.—An exporter intending to export raw meat chilled/frozen shall submit an intimation in prescribed proforma giving particulars of consignment intended to be exported to the nearest office of the Agency.

5. The time limit for Sending Application.—Every such intimation shall reach the office of the Agency not less than five days before the anticipated date of despatch of the consignment from the exporters premises.

5.3 Issue Veterinary Health Certificate.—On receipt of the intimations under rule 5.1 the Agency on satisfying itself on the basis of inspection carried out as provided for under rules 3 and 4 and the instructions if any issued in this respect that the consignment has been processed and packed according to the standard specification applicable to it, shall issue a veterinary health certificate declaring the consignment of raw meat (chilled/frozen) as fit for human consumption and exportworthy :

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Agency to supervise, oversee and secure compliance of the requirements of the above provisions and to refuse to issue veterinary health certificate in respect of meat in any form intended for export not complying with the requirements :

Provided further that it shall be lawful for the Central Government or the Agency to specify and designate the personnel necessary and responsible for ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections and this shall include the number of personnel necessary for either or both functions per unit of number of carcasses :

Provided further that such personnel may be under the employment of the Agency or any other public authority or the private agency entitled to and responsible for the use of the premises in question for slaughter of animals and production of meat for export.

5.4 Refusal to issue veterinary health certificate.—Where the Agency is not satisfied, it shall within a period of three days refuse to issue such certificate and communicate such refusal to the exporters alongwith the reasons thereof.

5.5 Check Inspection.—Subsequent to certification, the Agency shall have the right to reassess the quality of the consignment on storage, in transit or at the ports. In the event of consignment being found not conforming to the standard specifications, at any stages the certificate originally issued shall be withdrawn.

5.6 Validity of veterinary health certificate.—The inspection certificate issued shall be valid for a period of five days in respect of chilled meat and ninety days for frozen meat and twenty one days for vacuum pack chilled meat from the date of passing of the consignment. If more than one consignment approved on different days is presented in one application, the validity of the certificate shall be reckoned for the earliest date of approval.

5.7 Revalidation of veterinary health certificate.—If the consignment is not shipped within the period of validity of the inspection certificate, the exporter shall be permitted to present the consignment for revalidation. In such cases, the validity shall be extended for a further period of three days for chilled meat and thirty days for frozen meat.

6. Place of Inspection.—The inspection of raw meat (chilled/frozen) for the purpose of these rules shall be carried out at the premises of the processor/exporter/abattoir. The processor/exporter/abattoir shall provide all necessary facilities to the Agency to carry out such inspection.

7. Inspection fee.—Inspection fee shall be paid by the exporter/processor to the Agency as under :—

1. For export under consignmentwise inspection, a fee at the rate of 0.4 per cent of the FOB value, subject to a minimum of Rs. 50 per consignment.
2. For export under the In-process quality control system, a fee at the rate of 0.2 per cent of the F.O.B. value, subject to a minimum of Rs. 50 per consignment.
3. For export under the Self-certification system, a fee at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the F.O.B. value, subject to a minimum of Rupees Two thousand five hundred only and maximum of rupees one lakh only in a year.

Note.—The amount of inspection fee for each consignment payable by the exporter shall be rounded off to the

nearest rupee and, for this purpose where such amount contains a part of a rupee, then if such a part is fifty paise or more, it shall be increased to one rupee and if such part is less than fifty paise, it shall be ignored.

8. Appeal.—(1) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the Agency to issue a veterinary health certificate may within ten days of receipt of the communication of such refusal by him prefer an appeal to a panel of experts consisting of not less than three, but not more than seven persons appointed for the purpose by the Central Government.

(2) The quorum of the panel shall be three.

(3) The appeal shall be disposed of within fifteen days of its receipt.

[F. No. 6/1/92-EI&EP]

KUM. SUMA SUBBANNA, Director

(मुख्य निर्यातक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1425:—मैसर्स स्वीडी (इंडिया) टेलीफोनिकस लि. व्हाइट फील्ड रोड, हुडी गांव महादेवपुर, पोस्ट बंगलौर को सामान्य मुद्रा क्षेत्र से संलग्न सूची के अनुसार मदों का आयात करने के लिए रुए 25,00,000 (पच्चीस लाख रुपये मात्र) का आयात लाइसेंस संख्या पी/डी/2023721 दिनांक 18-4-91 प्रदान किया गया था।

फर्म ने ऊपर उल्लिखित लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि जारी करने का इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति खो अथवा गुम हो गई है। आगे यह भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति सीमाशुल्क, समाहर्ता, एयर कार्गो काम्प्लैक्स, बंगलौर के साथ पंजीकृत थी और उसका आंशिक रूप से उपयोग किया गया था तथा इसमें से 22,63,485 रुए की धनराशि बकाया थी।

अगने तर्कों के समर्थन में लाइसेंसधारी ने नोटरी, बंगलौर के समक्ष विधिवत रूप से स्टाम्प पेपर पर हलफनामा दायर किया है। मैं तदनुसार इस बात से संतुष्ट हूँ कि फर्म द्वारा आयात लाइसेंस संख्या पी/डी/2023721 दिनांक 18-4-91 की मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति खो या गुम हो गई है। यथासंशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की उपधारा 9 (ग) में प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स स्वीडी (इंडिया) टेलीफोनिकस लि. व्हाइट फील्ड रोड, हुडी गांव, महादेवपुर पोस्ट, बंगलौर को जारी उक्त आयात लाइसेंस संख्या पी/डी/2023721 दिनांक 18-4-91 की मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की एतद्वारा रद्द किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि पार्टी को अलग से जारी की जा रही है।।

[सं. सपली/एनएस/-11/1603/डीजीटीडी/एम-91/एसएल/एस/119]

माया डे केम, उन मुख्य निर्यातक, आयात-निर्यात

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd May, 1992

S.O. 1425.—M/s. Swede (India) Telephonics Ltd. White Field Road, Hoody Village Mahadevpura Post, Bangalore were granted an Import Licence No. P/D/2023721 dated 18th April, 1991 for Rs. 25,00,000 (Rupees Twenty five lakhs only) for imports of items as per list attached from GCA.

The firm has applied for issue of Duplicate Customs purpose copy of the above mentioned licence on the ground that the original Customs purpose copy of the licence has been lost or misplaced. It has further been stated that the Customs purpose copy of the licence was registered with Collector of Customs, Air Cargo Complex, Bangalore and has been utilised partly leaving a balance of Rs. 22,63,485.

In support of their contention, the licensee has filed an affidavit on stamped paper duly sworn in before a Notary, Bangalore, I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs Purpose Copy of the Import Licence No. P/D/2023721 dated 18th April, 1991 has been lost or misplaced by the firm. In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-clause 9(cc) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7th December, 1955 as amended the said original Customs Purposes Copy of the Import Licence No. P/D/2023721 dated 18th April, 1991 issued to M/s. Swede (India) Telephonics Ltd. White Field Road, Hoody Village, Mahadevpura Post, Bangalore is hereby cancelled.

A duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence is being issued to the party separately.

[SUPPL/NS-11/1603/DGTD/AM/AM-91/SLS/119]

MAYA D. KEM, Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 19 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1426:—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय के आदेश सं. का.आ. 1149 तारीख 26 अप्रैल, 1980 को विधिवत करने के लिए नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट कुछ प्रस्ताव बनाए हैं और उन्हें निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उपनियम (2) की अपेक्षानुसार निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् को भेज दिया है,।

अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उपनियम के अनुसरण में उक्त प्रस्तावों को जनता की जनकरी के लिए प्रकाशित करती है जिनकी उनसे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है और इसके द्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रस्तावों पर उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त आदेश वाले राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं पैंतालीस दिन की अवधि की समाप्ति के पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा।

2. सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रस्तावों के संबंध में कोई आक्षेप या सुझाव भेजने का इच्छुक व्यक्ति उन्हें निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् 26 राजेन्द्र प्लेस, 11वीं मंजिल, प्रगति टावर, नई दिल्ली-110008 को भेज सकता है।।

प्रस्ताव

केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय के आदेश सं. का.आ. 1149 तारीख 26 अप्रैल, 1980 को, मछली मांस

को नियति से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के अधीन करते हुए इसके द्वारा विनियमित करती है।

[फाइल सं. 6/9/89-ई आई एण्ड ई पी]
सुमा सूबन्ना, निदेशक

पाठ टिप्पण: मूल अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र भाग-2, खंड-1, उपखंड II में सं. का.भा. 1149 तारीख 26 अप्रैल, 1980 में प्रकाशित की गई।

ORDER

New Delhi, the 19th May, 1992

S.O. 1426.—Whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government has formulated certain proposals specified below for rescinding the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies, No. S.O. 1149 dated the 26th April, 1980, and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said sub-rule the Central Government hereby publishes the said proposals for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said proposals will be taken into consideration after the expiry of a period of forty-five days from the date on which the copies of the Official Gazette containing the said Order are made available to the public;

2. Notice is hereby given that any person desiring to forward any objection or suggestion with respect to the said proposals may forward the same to the Export Inspection Council, 11th floor, Pragati Tower, 26, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008.

PROPOSALS

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby rescinds the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies, No. S.O. 1149, dated 26th April, 1980 subjecting fish meal to quality control and inspection prior to export.

[F. No. 6/9/89-EI&EP]

SUMA SUBBANNA, Director

FOOT NOTE.—The principal notification was published No. S.O. 1149 dated 26th April, 1980 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii).

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 19 मई, 1992

का.भा. 1149:—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के आदेश सं. का.भा. 3332 तारीख 20 जून 1985 का और संशोधन करने के लिए नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट कुछ प्रस्ताव बनाए हैं और उन्हें निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) और निरीक्षण नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उपनियम (2) की व्यवधानुसार निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् को भेज दिया है।

अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उपनियम के अनुसरण में उक्त प्रस्तावों को उन लोगों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित करती है जिसकी उनसे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है और इसके द्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रस्तावों पर उस तारीख से जिसकी उक्त आदेश वाले राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं पैंतालीस दिनों की अवधि की समाप्ति के पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा;

2. सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रस्तावों के संबंध में कोई आपेक्ष या सुझाव भेजने का हक एक व्यक्ति उन्हें निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् 26, राजेन्द्र प्लेस 11वीं मंजिल, प्रगति टावर, नई दिल्ली-110008 को भेज सकता है।

प्रस्ताव

केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के आदेश सं. का.भा. 3332 तारीख 20 जून 1985 का और निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है अर्थात् :—

उक्त आदेश में,

(क) पैरा 3 के नीचे प्रविष्टियों में सूची मछली को निम्नलिखित क्रमों से संबंधित क्रम सं. 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 37 और 38 का क्रमशः छोप किया जाएगा अर्थात् :—

| क्रिम | वैज्ञानिक नाम (जाति) |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| एप्रेटस/एन्चोवीस | स्टालीफोरस/एन्चोविला |
| कूने (ज्वाला) | पीनिग्रस छोटी |
| छिलका रहित मीने | पीनिग्रस मैटापॉनिग्रस |
| छिलके सहित मीने (कडों) | पीनिग्रस मैटापोनिग्रस |
| शाक | पायपीनिग्रोपसिस |
| सूखी मुम्बई डक | कार्तेरीनस सिफरमा प्रसिटिस |
| पटलित मुम्बई डक | नेलिग्रोडा |
| | हरपोडन नेह्रिग्रस |
| | हरपोडन नेह्रिग्रस |

(ख) उक्त आदेश के उपाबंध में सूची मछली के निम्न प्रकारों से संबंधित क्रम सं. 8 से 10, 11, 12, 13, 37 तथा 38 क्रमशः और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियां हटा दी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

| |
|------------------------|
| प्रकार |
| एप्रेटस/एन्चोवीस |
| कूने (ज्वाला) |
| छिलका रहित मीने |
| छिलके सहित मीने (कडों) |
| शाक |
| सूखी मुम्बई डक |
| पटलित मुम्बई डक |

[फाइल सं. 6(9)/89-ई आई एण्ड ई पी]

सुमा सूबन्ना, निदेशक

पाठ टिप्पण: मूल अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खंड उपखंड

(ii) में सं. का.भा. 32 तारीख 20 जून 1985

द्वारा प्रकाशित की गयी तथा सं. का.भा. 2835 तारीख 10 नवम्बर 1990 द्वारा संशोधित की गई।

ORDER

New Delhi, the 19th May, 1992

S.O. 1427.—Whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government has formulated certain proposals specified below, for further amending the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce, No. S.O. 3332 dated the 20th June, 1985 and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said sub rule, the Central Government hereby publishes the said proposals for

the information of the public likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said proposals will be taken into consideration after the expiry of a period of forty-five days from the date on which the copies of the Official Gazette containing the said Order are made available to the public ;

2. Notice is hereby given that any person desiring to forward any objection or suggestion with respect to the said proposals may forward the same to the Export Inspection Council, 11th floor, Pragati Tower, 26, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008.

PROPOSALS

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce, No. S.O. 3332, dated the 20th June, 1985, namely :—

In the said Order,—

- (a) in the entries below paragraph 3, Sl. Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 37 and 38, relating to the following varieties of Dried Fish shall respectively be omitted, namely :—

| Variety | Scientific Name (Species) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Spratts/Anchovis | Stolephorus/Anchovilla |
| Kooney (Jawla) | Penaeus (Small) |
| Prawns without shell | Penaeus, Metapenaeus |
| | Parapanaeopsis |
| Prawns with shell | Penaeus Metapenaeus |
| (Kardi) | Parapanaeopsis |
| Shark | Carcharinus, Sphyrana |
| | Pristis Galeourda |
| Dried Bombay Duck | Harpoden nehereus |
| Laminated Bombay Duck | Harpoden nehereus |

- (b) in the Annexure to the said Order, Sl. Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 37 and 38, relating to the following varieties of Dried Fish and the entries relating thereto shall respectively be omitted, namely :—

Variety
Spratts/Anchovis
Kooney (Jawla)
Prawns without shell
Prawns with shell (Kardi)
Shark
Dried Bombay Duck
Laminated Bombay Duck

[F. No. 6(9)/89-EI&EP]

SUMA SUBBANNA, Director

Foot Note.—The principal notification was published vide No. S.O. 3332, dated the 20th June, 1985 in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) pages 3849-65 and amended vide No. S.O. 2835 dated 10th November, 1990.

वस्त्र मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 20 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1428 :—केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है कि राज्य सभा के सदस्य, जिनको केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में मनोनीत किया गया था, सेवानिवृत्त होने पर राज्य सभा ने केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में श्री पी. उपेन्द्र, सदस्य, राज्य सभा को 4 मई, 1992 से केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में 1284 GI/92—5

विधिवत निर्वाचित किया है और अधिनियम के प्रावधान के अन्तर्गत इनके कार्यकाल की अवधि तीन वर्ष होगी।

[फाइल सं. 25012/4/91-रेशम]

एस. बन्जर्जी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

New Delhi, the 20th May, 1992

S.O. 1428.—The Central Government hereby notify that the Member of Rajya Sabha nominated as member of the Central Silk Board having retired, the Rajya Sabha has, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948) duly elected Shri P. Upendra, Member of Rajya Sabha, on 4th May, 1992 to serve as member of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years subject to the provisions of the Act.

[F. No. 25012/4/91-Silk]

S. BANERJEE, Under Secy.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
(शिक्षा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 1992

का.आ. 1429.—आरोविल प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का 54) की धारा 3 के अधार पर नियत दिन को, उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची में वर्णित सोसाइटी न्यास और निकाय के उक्त उपक्रमों को जो उसके भाग हैं, आरोविल से संबंधित है और ऐसे उपक्रमों के संबंध में सोसाइटी, न्यास और निकाय के अधिकार, हक और हित अंतरित करके केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित किए गए थे;

और भारत सरकार के मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने, भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना का.आ. 480 तारीख 29 जनवरी, 1991 द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10(1) के अधिन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए आरोविल प्रतिष्ठान के स्थापन को अधिसूचित कर दिया था।

अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा 1 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निदेश देती है कि उपक्रम और आरक्षक न्यास, आरोविल (आरोविल आंशिक प्रकरण तंत्र और प्रिज्मा विशापन अधिकरण) के सिवाए ऐसे सभी उपक्रमों से संबंधित सोसाइटी, न्यास और निकाय के अधिकार, हक और हित, जो उक्त अधिनियम की धारा के अधिन केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित थे। 1 अप्रैल, 1992 से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित रहने के बजाए आरोविल प्रतिष्ठान में निहित होंगे।

[सं. एफ-27/15/91-यू.]

एस.आर. नाथल, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Education)

New Delhi, the 29th April, 1992

S.O. 1429.—Whereas by virtue of Section 3 of the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988 (54 of 1988) on the appointed day, so much of the Undertakings of the society, trust and body mentioned in the schedule to the said Act, as form part of, are relatable to Auroville and the right, title and interest of the society, trust and body, in relation to such Undertakings, were transferred to, and vested in the Central Government;

And whereas the Government of India in the Ministry of Human Resource Development vide S.O. 480 dated 29th January, 1991 published in Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii)

in the Gazette of India notified the establishment of the Auroville Foundation in exercise of its power under Section 10(c) of the said Act.

Now in exercise of powers conferred under Section 6 sub-section (1) of the said Act the Central Government hereby directs that the Undertakings and the right, title and the interest of the society, trust or body in relation to all such Undertakings except Aurelec Trust, Auroville (Aurelec Data Processing Systems & Prisma Advertising Agency) which had vested in the Central Government under Section 3 of the said Act, shall instead of continuing to vest in the Central Government, vest in the Auroville Foundation w.e.f. 1st day of April, 1992.

[No. F. 27-15/91-UU]

S. R. TAYAL, Director

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 1992

का. आ. 1430.—आरोविले प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का 54) की धारा 12 के साथ पठित धारा 11 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा इस अधिसूचना को जारी करने की तारीख से श्री अजय बागची को डा. आशिम दास गुप्ता, सदस्य के त्यागपत्र के कारण रिक्त स्थान को भरने के लिए आरोविले प्रतिष्ठान के शासी बोर्ड के एक सदस्य के रूप में नामजद करती है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए भारत के राजपत्र, भाग-II खंड-3 उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 16 फरवरी 1991 में प्रकाशित मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय सं.एस.ओ. 481, दिनांक 30 जनवरी, 1991 में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में क्रम सं 4 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के लिए निम्नलिखित को प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा:—

“4. श्री अजय बागची,
कार्यकारी निदेशक,
पर्यावरण तथा विकास
जन आयोग,
15, इंस्टीट्यूशनल एरिया,
लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003.”

[सं. फा. 27-33/88-यू.यू.]

एस. आर. तायल, निदेशक

पाद टिप्पणी: प्रधान अधिसूचना की अधिसूचना संख्या एक.
27-33/88-यू.यू. दिनांक 17 फरवरी, 1992
द्वारा संशोधित किया गया था।

New Delhi, the 27th April, 1992

S.O. 1430.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 read with section 12 of the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988 (54 of 1988), the Central Government hereby nominates, with effect from the date of issue of this notification, Shri Ajoy Bagchi to be a Member of the Governing Board of the Auroville Foundation to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Ashim Das Gupta, Member and for that purpose makes the following amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Human Resource Development number S.O. 481, dated the 30th January, 1991,

published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 15th February, 1991, namely:—

In the said notification, for serial number 4 and entry relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“4. Shri Ajoy Bagchi,
Executive Director,
The People's Commission on
Environment and Development,
15, Institutional Area,
Lodhi Road,
New Delhi-110003.

[No. F. 27-33/88-UU]

S. R. TAYAL, Director

Foot Note.—The Principal notification was amended by Notification No. F. 27-33/88-UU dated the 17th February, 1992.

(महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग)

पूर्व विन्यास अधिनियम, 1890 (1890 का 6) के मामले में
राष्ट्रीय बाल कोष, नई दिल्ली के मामले में

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 1992

का. आ. 1431.—राष्ट्रीय बाल कोष, नई दिल्ली के प्रबंध बोर्ड द्वारा किए आवेदन पर और उनकी सहमति से पूर्व विन्यास अधिनियम 1890 (1890 का 6) के खंड 10 (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा आदेश देती है कि रु. 91,51,114 (इक्यान्वे लाख इक्कावन हजार एक सौ चौदह मात्र) (95 लाख की छूट कीमत) की राशि सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, गुल मोहूर पार्क, नई दिल्ली में सर्टिफिकेट ऑफ डिपॉजिट योजना में 15.25% की ब्याज दर पर 3 महीने के लिए 25-4-92 को नीचे दिए गए ब्याज के अनुसार पुनः निवेश की गई: क्रम सं. राशि पिछले निवेश भुगतान की अधिसूचना की तारीख तारीख युक्तियां

| | | | | |
|----|-----------|----------|----------|---|
| 1. | 90,00,000 | 25-01-92 | 25-04-92 | |
| 2. | 1,51,114 | — | — | राष्ट्रीय बाल कोष के पास उपलब्ध बकाया रोकड़ में से |

2. भारत सरकार के नस्कालीन समाज कल्याण विभाग के दिनांक 2 मार्च, 1979 के समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित सां. आ. 120(ई) की अधिसूचना के साथ प्रकाशित राष्ट्रीय बाल कोष, नई दिल्ली के संचालन की योजना के अनुसार प्रयोग किए जाने हेतु उपरोक्त खाता भारतीय पूर्व विन्यास के खजांची के नाम होगा।

[सं. 13-4/92 टी. आर. II]

प्रेस सागर, अवर सचिव

(Department of Women & Child Development)

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (6 OF 1890)

IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S FUND, NEW DELHI

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1992

S.O. 1431.—On the application made by and with the concurrence of the Board of Management of the National Children's Fund, New Delhi, as in exercise of the powers conferred by section 10(2) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (6 of 1890), the Central Government do hereby order that the sum of Rs. 91,51,114 (Rupees Ninetyone lakh Fiftyone thousand One hundred and fourteen only) (discounted value of Rs. 95,00,000) as per particulars given below is reinvested in Certificate of Deposit Scheme for three months in Central Bank of India, Gulmohar Park, New Delhi with effect from 25-04-92 at the rate of interest 15.25% per annum.

| Sl. No. | Amount | Date of previous Investment | Date of Maturity | Remarks |
|---------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | 90,00,000/- | 25.01.92 | 25.04.92 | |
| 2. | 1,51,114/— | — | — | From cash balance from NCF. |

2. The above amount shall vest in the treasurer of charitable endowments of India to be held by him for being applied in accordance with the scheme for the administration of the National Children's Fund, New Delhi published with the Notification of the Government of India in the then Department of Social Welfare No. S.O. 120(E) dated the 2nd March, 1979 as amended from time to time.

[F. No. 13-4-/92-TR-II]

PREM SAGAR, Under Secy.

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 1992

का.प्र. 1432.—अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 33) की धारा 13 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल विवाद नियम, 1959 में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

1. (1) इन नियमों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल विवाद (संशोधन) नियम, 1992 कहा जायेगा।

(2) ये सरकारी राजपत्र में अपने प्रकाशन की तिथि को लागू होंगे।

2. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल विवाद नियम, 1959 में, नियम 6 में, उप-नियम 2 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित उप-नियम प्रतिस्थापित किया जायेगा:

“(2) जहाँ किसी अधिकरण का अध्यक्ष अथवा कोई सदस्य सर्वोच्च न्यायालय अथवा उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के रूप में सेवा निवृत्त होता है, तो ऐसे अध्यक्ष अथवा सदस्य को उनके कार्यकाल के दौरान, उस अवधि के लिए जिसमें वह सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद अध्यक्ष या सदस्य के रूप में सेवा करते हैं, ऐसे वेतन, जो उनकी पेंशन अथवा सेवानिवृत्ति के पूर्व अपने द्वारा लिए गए अंतिम वेतन से अधिक नहीं होगा का भुगतान किया जायेगा। वह उसके बाद निर्दिष्ट भत्तों और

अन्य लाभों को छोड़कर, ऐसे भत्तों और अन्य लाभों के लिए पात्र होंगे, जैसे कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय अथवा उच्च न्यायालय जैसी भी स्थिति हो, के सेवारत न्यायाधीशों को देय है।

जहाँ किसी अधिकरण का अध्यक्ष अथवा कोई सदस्य सर्वोच्च न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, के न्यायाधीश के रूप में सेवा से निवृत्त होता है, तो ऐसे अध्यक्ष या सदस्य के कार्यकाल के दौरान उन्हें निःशुल्क सज्जित सरकारी आवास, उपलब्ध होने पर, प्रदान किया जायेगा, और यदि ऐसा कोई आवास प्रदान नहीं किया जाता है अथवा वह स्वयं सरकारी आवास नहीं चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें प्रत्येक माह दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये के भत्ते का भुगतान किया जायेगा।”

[का. सं. 54/1/91-बी एम]

माधव चितले, सचिव

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

New Delhi, the 31st March, 1992

S.O. 1432.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 (33 of 1956) the Central Government, after consultation with the State Governments, hereby makes the following amendment to the Inter-State Water Disputes Rules, 1959, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Rules, 1992.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 (33 of 1956) 6, for sub-rule 2, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) Where the Chairman or any Member of a Tribunal retires from service as a Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court, during the term of Office of such Chairman or Member, he shall be paid for the period he serves as Chairman or Member, after retirement, such salary which, together with his pension or any other form of retirement benefit shall not exceed the last pay drawn by him before retirement. He shall be entitled to such allowances and other benefits except hereinafter provided, as are admissible to serving judges of the Supreme Court or of a High Court, as the case may be.

Where the Chairman or any Member of a Tribunal retires from service as a Judge of the Supreme Court or High Court, as the case may be, during the term of office of such Chairman or Member, he shall be provided with furnished Government accommodation, if available, without payment of rent and, in case no such accommodation is provided or he does not avail himself of the Government accommodation, he shall be paid every month an allowance of two thousand and five hundred rupees.”

[F. No. 54/1/91-BM]

M. A. CHITALE, Secy.

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय

प्रावेश

नई दिल्ली, 15 मई, 1992

का.प्र. 1433.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 3 द्वारा

प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए शीतागार आदेश, 1980 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित आदेश करती है, अर्थात् :—

1. (1). इस आदेश का संक्षिप्त नाम शीतागार (संशोधन) आदेश, 1992 है।
- (2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगा।
2. शीतागार आदेश, 1980 में, खंड-2 में, उपखंड (क) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित उपखंड रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—
“(क) ‘‘शीतागार’’ से ऊष्मारोधी और प्रशीतन मशीनरी द्वारा यांत्रिकतः शीतलित तथा खाद्य पदार्थों के भंडारण के लिए प्रयुक्त कोई कोष्ठ अभिप्रेत है किन्तु इसमें ऐसी मशीनरी सम्मिलित नहीं है,—
- (1) जो किसी स्थापन, जैसे होटल, रेस्तरा और डेरी के स्वामी द्वारा अपने खाद्य पदार्थों के भंडार के लिए प्रयुक्त की जाती है, और
- (2) जिनकी क्षमता 25 घनमीटर से कम है।”

[सं. एफ.-46012/1/91-एम.]

सरला गोपालन, संयुक्त सचिव

टिप्पण: मूल आदेश संख्या का. आ. 2453 दिनांक 20-9-1980 द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खंड 3 उपखंड (ii) में प्रकाशित हुए थे। तत्पश्चात् निम्नलिखित द्वारा संशोधित किए गए :—

1. संख्या का. आ. 2964 दिनांक 23-7-1983
2. „ 3001 „ 22-9-1984
3. „ 475 „ 2-2-1985
4. „ 3506 „ 26-11-1988
5. „ 3100 „ 21-12-1991

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th May, 1992

S.O. 1433.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) the Central Government hereby makes the following order further to amend the Cold Storage Order, 1980, namely:—

1. (1) This order may be called the Cold Storage (Amendment) Order, 1992.

(2) It shall come into force in the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Cold Storage Order, 1980, in clause 2, for sub-clause (a), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) ‘‘Cold Storage’’ means any chamber or chambers insulated and mechanically cooled by refrigeration

machinery and used for storing foodstuffs but does not include such machineries,—

(i) used by the owners of an establishment such as, hotel, restaurant and dairy for storing his own foodstuffs,

(ii) having capacity of less than 25 cubic metres.”

[No. F. 46012/1/91-M.I.]

SARALA GOPALAN, Jt. Secy.

Note : Principal order published vide S.O. 2453 dated 20-9-1980, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India.

Subsequent amendments:—

1. S.O. No. 2964 dated 23-7-1983.
2. S.O. No. 3001 dated 22-9-1984
3. S.O. No. 475 dated 2-2-1985
4. S.O. No. 3506 dated 26-11-1988
5. S.O. No. 3100 dated 21-12-1991.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 1992

का.आ. 1434.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ग) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में डा. राधा नाथ रथ, एम. डी., आचार्य और आयुर्विज्ञान विभागाध्यक्ष, एस. सी. बी. मेडिकल कालेज, कटक को राज्य चिकित्सक रजिस्टर, उड़ीसा में प्रविष्ट व्यक्तियों द्वारा 14 मई, 1988 से भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् का सदस्य निर्वाचित किया गया है।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 138, तारीख 9 जनवरी, 1960 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, ‘‘धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अधीन निर्वाचित’’ शीर्ष के अधीन क्रम सं. 8 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित क्रम सं. और प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

“8. डा. राधा नाथ रथ,
आचार्य और आयुर्विज्ञान विभागाध्यक्ष,
एस. सी. बी. मेडिकल कालेज,
कटक-753007”

[संख्या बी. 11013/4/86-एस.ई. (पी)]

आर. विजयकुमारी, डेस्क अधिकारी

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE**

New Delhi, the 31st March, 1992

S. O. 1434—Whereas in pursuance of the provision of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) Dr. Radha Nath Rath, M.D., Professor and Head of Department of Medicine, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack, has been elected by the persons enrolled on the State Medical Register, Orissa, to be a member of the Medical Council of India with effect from 14th May, 1988.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment further to amend the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health, No. S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading “Elected under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 3” for serial number 8 and the entry relating thereto the following serial number and entry shall be substituted, namely:—

† 8. Dr. Radha Nath Rath,
Professor and Head of Department of
Medicine,
S.C.B. Medical College,
Cuttack-753007”

[No. V-110013/4/86-ME(P)]

R. VIJAYAKUMARI, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 मई, 1992

का. आ. 1435.— केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1970 (1970 का 48) की धारा 14 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम की द्वितीय अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है अर्थात् उक्त अनुसूची के भाग 1 में:—

“महाराष्ट्र शीर्षक के अधीन क्रम. सं० 63 ग और उसके सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टियाँ अंतःस्थापित की जाएंगी अर्थात्:—

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| “63D अमरावती | आयुर्वेदाचार्य बी.ए.एम.एस. 1989 |
| विश्वविद्यालय, | (बैचलर आफ |
| अमरावती | आयुर्वेद मेडिसिन |
| | एंड सर्जरी) |

[सं. वी. 26015/8/90-ए.ई.]

श्याम जिन्दल, अवर सचिव

टिप्पण:— भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1970 (1970 का 48) की द्वितीय अनुसूची में वाद में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किए गए हैं:—

1. का. आ. सं. 4068, दिनांक 30 नवम्बर 1975

2. का. आ. सं. 2635, दिनांक 18 सितम्बर, 1980

3. का. आ. सं. 2313, दिनांक 20 अगस्त, 1981
4. का. आ. सं. 2314, दिनांक 22 अगस्त, 1981
5. का. आ. सं. 137, दिनांक 24 दिसम्बर, 1981
6. का. आ. सं. 638, दिनांक 35 जनवरी, 1982
7. का. आ. सं. 651, दिनांक 2 फरवरी, 1982
8. का. आ. सं. 973, दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 1982
9. का. आ. सं. 354(ई), दिनांक 6 मई, 1983
10. का. आ. सं. 3350, दिनांक 5 सितम्बर 1983
11. का. आ. सं. 804(ई), दिनांक 11 नवम्बर, 1983
12. का. आ. सं. 462 (ई), दिनांक 23 जून, 1984
13. का. आ. सं. 1911, दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 1983
14. का. आ. सं. 2745, दिनांक 29 मई, 1985
15. का. आ. सं. 3404, दिनांक 5 जुलाई, 1985
16. का. आ. सं. 4057, दिनांक 14 अगस्त, 1985
17. का. आ. सं. 5603, दिनांक 2 दिसम्बर, 1985
18. का. आ. सं. 5671, दिनांक 5 दिसम्बर, 1985
19. का. आ. सं. 832, दिनांक 17 फरवरी, 1986
20. का. आ. सं. 1832, दिनांक 16 अप्रैल, 1986
21. का. आ. सं. 627, दिनांक 2 फरवरी, 1987
22. का. आ. सं. 760, दिनांक 25 फरवरी, 1987
23. का. आ. सं. 1030, दिनांक 30 मार्च, 1987
24. का. आ. सं. 1946, दिनांक 9 जुलाई, 1987
25. का. आ. सं. 3186, दिनांक 30 अक्टूबर, 1987
26. का. आ. सं. 1697, दिनांक 15 अप्रैल, 1988
27. का. आ. सं. 1504, दिनांक 22 अप्रैल, 1988
28. का. आ. सं. 1048, दिनांक 6 अप्रैल, 1989
29. का. आ. सं. 1910, दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 1989
30. का. आ. सं. 2177, दिनांक 14 अगस्त, 1989
31. का. आ. सं. 2594 दिनांक 21 सितम्बर, 1989
32. का. आ. सं. 969(ई), दिनांक 29 नवम्बर, 1989
33. का. आ. सं. 2552, दिनांक 22 अगस्त, 1990

New Delhi, the 7th May, 1992

S.O. 1435.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (40 of 1970), the Central Government, after consulting the Central Council of Indian Medicine, hereby makes the following further amendments in the Second Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

In Part I of the said Schedule:—

Under the heading “Maharashtra”, after Serial Number 63C and the entries relating thereto, the following Serial Number and entries shall be inserted, namely:

| | |
|--|----------|
| “63 D. Amravati Ayurvedacharya B.A.M.S. From | |
| University, (Bachelor of | 1989 |
| Amravati Ayurved Medi- | onwards” |
| cine and Sur- | |
| gery. | |

[No. V. 26015/8/90-AE]

SHYAM JINDAL, Under Secy.

Note.—The Second Schedule to the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (49 of 1970) has been subsequently amended vide :—

1. S.O. No. 4068, dated the 30th November, 1979.
2. S.O. No. 2635, dated the 18th September, 1980.
3. S.O. No. 2313, dated the 20th August, 1981.
4. S.O. No. 2314, dated the 22nd August, 1981.
5. S.O. No. 137, dated the 24th December, 1981.
6. S.O. No. 638, dated the 25th January, 1982.
7. S.O. No. 661, dated the 2nd February, 1982.
8. S.O. No. 973, dated the 20th February, 1982.
9. S.O. No. 354(E), dated the 6th May, 1994.
10. S.O. No. 3350, dated the 5th September, 1983.
11. S.O. No. 804(E), dated the 11th November, 1983.
12. S.O. No. 462(E), dated the 23rd June, 1984.
13. S.O. No. 1911, dated the 17th April, 1985.
14. S.O. No. 3745, dated the 29th May, 1985.
15. S.O. No. 3401, dated the 5th June, 1985.
16. S.O. No. 4057, dated the 14th August, 1985.
17. S.O. No. 5603, dated the 2nd December, 1985.
18. S.O. No. 5671, dated the 5th December, 1985.
19. S.O. No. 832, dated the 17th February, 1986.
20. S.O. No. 1832, dated the 16th April, 1986.
21. S.O. No. 627, dated the 2nd February, 1987.
22. S.O. No. 760, dated the 25th February, 1987.
23. S.O. No. 1030, dated the 30th March, 1987.
24. S.O. No. 1946, dated the 9th July, 1987.
25. S.O. No. 3186, dated the 30th October, 1987.
26. S.O. No. 1697, dated the 15th April, 1988.
27. S.O. No. 1504, dated the 22nd April, 1988.
28. S.O. No. 1040, dated the 6th April, 1989.
29. S.O. No. 1910, dated the 21st July, 1989.
30. S.O. No. 2177, dated the 14th August, 1989.
31. S.O. No. 2594, dated the 21st September, 1989.
32. S.O. No. 969(E), dated the 29th November, 1989.
33. S.O. No. 2552, dated the 22nd August, 1990.

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली 5 मई, 1992

का. प्रा. 1436.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) के परन्तुक के अनुसरण में निम्नलिखित सात व्यक्ति राज्य आयुर्विज्ञान रजिस्ट्रारों में से किसी में प्रविष्ट ऐसे व्यक्तियों द्वारा जिनके पास उक्त अधिनियम की तृतीय अनुसूची के भाग 1 में सम्मिलित आयुर्विज्ञान श्रवणार्ह हैं, आपस में से 24 फरवरी 1992 में भारतीय चिकित्सा-परिषद् का सचिव होने के लिए रिटनिंग याफिसर द्वारा निर्वाचित अधिनियमित किए गए हैं अर्थात्:—

1. डा. व्यपान भिक्वदन प्रसाद
एल. एम. पी. (बिहार और उड़ीसा)
स्थान और डाकखाना तैजपुर 848 130
जिला समस्तीपुर, बिहार।

3. डा. बास्करन जेयूपेट बालकृष्ण पिल्लै,
आयुर्विज्ञान और शल्य चिकित्सा में डिप्लोमा (मद्रास)
169, पाईकोफ्टस रोड,
रोयापेट्टा,
मद्रास-600014

3. डा. वल्लभ पंकज कुमार,
एल. एम. पी. (बंगाल)
महारमा गांधी रोड,
घनबाद (बिहार)

4. डा. गर्ग मदन गोपाल,
एल. एम. एम. एफ. (पंजाब)
कृष्ण नगर,
करील बाग, नई दिल्ली।

5. डा. जगमोहन सिन्हा, एल. एम. एम. एफ.
(पंजाब) पी. एच. जी.
बिरसा, जालन्धर, पंजाब।

6. डा. कामत वसन्त जनक
एल. सी. पी. एम. (मुम्बई)
3217, जन्मभवायार्ड,
गोरेगांवकर बिल्डिंग,
हरीशचन्द्र बिल्डिंग
गोरेगांवकर रोड भागवेबा
मुम्बई 400007

7. डा. करवाल जगदीश राय,
एल. सी. पी. एम. (मुम्बई)
131, जंगपुरा रोड,
जयपुर,
नई दिल्ली -110014

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. प्रा. 138 तारीख 9 जनवरी 1980 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) के अधीन निर्वाचित सीपक के अधीन प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएगी अर्थात्:—

1. डा. व्यपान भिक्वदन प्रसाद,
एल. एम. पी. (बिहार और उड़ीसा)
स्थान और डाकखाना तैजपुर 848 130
जिला समस्तीपुर, बिहार।

2. डा. बास्करन जेयूपेट बालकृष्ण पिल्लै,
आयुर्विज्ञान और शल्य चिकित्सा में डिप्लोमा (मद्रास)
169, पाईकोफ्टस रोड
रोयापेट्टा,
मद्रास, 600014

3. डा. वल्लभ पंकज कुमार,
एल. एम. पी. (बंगाल)
महारमा गांधी रोड,
घनबाद (बिहार)

4. डा. गर्ग मदन गोपाल,
एल. एम. एम. एफ. (पंजाब)
कृष्ण नगर, करील बाग,
नई दिल्ली।

5. डा. जगमोहन सिंह,
एल. एस. एम. एफ. (पंजाब)
पी. एच. सी. बिल्गा,
जालंधर पंजाब।

6. डा. कामत वंसल अनंत,
एल सी. पी. एस. (मुम्बई)
3217, चन्द्रभाववाबाई,
गोरेगांवकर बिल्डिंग,
हरीशचन्द्र बिल्डिंग,
गोरेगांवकर रोड, गामदेवी,
मुम्बई-400007

7. डा. करवाल जगदीश राय,
एल. सी. पी. एस. (मुम्बई)
131, जंगपुरा रोड,
जंगपुरा,
नई दिल्ली-110014

[सं. बी. 11013/12/89 एम ई (यू. जी.)]

आर. विजयकुमारी, डेस्क ऑफिसर

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 5th May, 1992

S.O. 1436.—Whereas in pursuance of the provision of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the following seven persons have been declared elected by the Returning Officer from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on any of the State Medical Registers who possess the medical qualifications included in Part I of the Third Schedule to the said Act, to be the members of Medical Council of India with effect from the 24th February, 1992, namely:—

1. Dr. Agrawal, Sheonandan Prasad, L.M.P., (Bihar & Orissa), At & PO. Tejpur, 848130 District Samastipur, Bihar.
2. Dr. Baskaran Chethupet Balakrishna Pillay, Diploma in Medicine & Surgery (Madras), 169, Pycrofts Road, Royapettah, Madras-600014.
3. Dr. Datta, Pankaj Kumar, L.M.P. (Bengal) Mahatma Gandhi Road, Dhanbad (Bihar).
4. Dr. Garg, Madan Gopal, L.S.M.F. (Punjab) Krishna Nagar, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
5. Dr. Jagmohan Singh, L.S.M.F. (Punjab) PHC Bilga, Jalandhar, Punjab.
6. Dr. Kamat, Vasant Anant, L.C.P.S. (Bombay) 32/7, Chandrabhaqabai, Goregaonkar Building, Harischandra Building, Goregaonkar Road, Gamdevi, Bombay-400 007.
7. Dr. Karwal, Jagdish Rai, L.C.P.S. (Bombay) 131, Jangpura Road, Jangpura, New Delhi-110014.

amendment in the notification of the late Ministry of Health No S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely:—

In the said notification, for the entries under the heading "Elected under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3", the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

- "1. Dr. Agarwal Sheonandan Prasad, L.M.P. (Bihar & Orissa), At & PO. Tejpur, 848130 District Samastipur, Bihar.
2. Dr. Baskaran Chethupet Balakrishna Pillay, Diploma in Medicine & Surgery (Madras), 169, Pycrofts Road, Royapettah, Madras-600014.
3. Dr. Datta, Pankaj Kumar, L.M.P. (Bengal) Mahatma Gandhi Road, Dhanbad (Bihar).
4. Dr. Garg, Madan Gopal, L.S.M.F. (Punjab) Krishna Nagar, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
5. Dr. Jagmohan Singh, L.S.M.F. (Punjab) PHC Bilga, Jalandhar, Punjab.
6. Dr. Kamat, Vasant Anant, L.C.P.S. (Bombay) 32/7, Chandrabhaqabai, Goregaonkar Building, Harischandra Building, Goregaonkar Road, Gamdevi, Bombay-400 007.
7. Dr. Karwal, Jagdish Rai, L.C.P.S. (Bombay) 131, Jangpura Road, Jangpura, New Delhi-110014.

[No V-11013/12/89-ME(UG)]

R. VIJAYAKUMARI, Desk Officer

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का.आ. 1437.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में बी एल आई एफ (144) से बी एल डी डी तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

वशतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की सार्फत।

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government hereby makes the following further

अनुसूची

बी.एल.आई.एफ. (144) से बी.एल.डी.डी. तक पाइप लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : मेहसाणा तालुका : चाणस्मा

| गांव | सर्वे नं. | हे. | आर | सेंटीयर |
|-------|-----------|-----|----|---------|
| कनोडा | 61 | 0 | 07 | 68 |
| | 59 | 0 | 00 | 75 |
| | 60 | 0 | 09 | 45 |
| | 74 | 0 | 18 | 45 |

[सं. ओ-12016/18/91-ओ.एन.जी.डी-IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क ऑफिसर

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1437.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from BLIF (144) to BLDD in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

Schedule

Pipeline from BLIF (144) to BLDD

State : Gujarat District : Mehsama Taluka : Chanadm

| Village | Survey No. | Hec- tare | Are | Centi- tiare |
|---------|------------|--------------|-----|-----------------|
| Kanoda | 61 | 0 | 07 | 68 |
| | 59 | 0 | 00 | 75 |
| | 60 | 0 | 09 | 45 |
| | 74 | 0 | 18 | 45 |

[No. O-12016/18/91-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का.आ. 1438.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में बी.एल.डी.डी. (155) से बलोल जो जी.एस.-III तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वाक्य अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

बी.एल.डी.डी. (155) से बलोल जी.एस. III तक पाइप लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

| राज्य : गुजरात | जिला : मेहसाणा | तालुका : चाणस्मा |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| गांव | सर्वे नं. | हे. आर. सेंटी. |
| कनोडा | 362 | 0 19 28 |
| कार्टट्रैक | | 0 00 36 |
| | 375 | 0 08 16 |

[सं. ओ-12016/182/91-ओ.एन.जी.डी-IV]

एम. मार्टिन डेस्क ऑफिसर

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1438.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from BLDK (155) to Balol GGS-III in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

Schedule

Pipeline from BLDK (155) to Balol GGS III

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Chanasma

| Village | Survey No. | Hec- tare | Are | Centi- tiare |
|---------|------------|--------------|-----|-----------------|
| Kanoda | 362 | 0 | 19 | 28 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 36 |
| | 375 | 0 | 08 | 16 |

[No. G-12016/182/91-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का आ 1439.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में मंदार से धुवारा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाठ्य अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रवक्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बसते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप समक्ष प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, करमपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

मंदार से धुवारा तक पाईप लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

| राज्य : गुजरात | जिला : खेडा | तामूका : बोरसद |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| गांव | सर्वे नं. | हेक्टर आर. सेंटी |
| देहवाण | 1076 | 00 24 00 |

[सं O-12016/1/83/91-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-4]

एम माटिल, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1439.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from Gandhar to Dhuvaran in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

1284 GI/92—6.

Schedule

Pipeline from Gandhar to Dhuvaran

State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Borsad

| Village | Survey No. | Hec- tare | Are | Centi- iare |
|---------|------------|--------------|-----|----------------|
| Dewan | 1076 | 0 | 24 | 00 |

[No. O-12016/183/91-ONG.D.IV]
M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का.आ. 1440.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में धुवारा से कलोल जी.जी.एम.-2 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाठ्य अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवक्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बसते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप समक्ष प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग निर्माण की देखभाल प्रभाग, करमपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

टी पाइप से बसोस जी.जी.एम.-2 तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात जिला और तामूका : महसाणा

| गांव | सर्वे नं. | हेक्टर आर. सेंटीयर |
|------------|-----------|--------------------|
| मसानपुरा | 654 | 0 05 40 |
| | 655 | 0 10 60 |
| | 656 | 0 14 40 |
| | 657 | 0 08 80 |
| | 667 | 0 21 40 |
| | 668 | 0 12 80 |
| | 669 | 0 06 00 |
| | 672 | 0 14 80 |
| | 671 | 0 07 80 |
| | 673 | 0 05 20 |
| | 707 | 0 20 20 |
| 708/पी | 0 | 11 80 |
| 706/पी | 0 | 13 90 |
| काटे ट्रेम | 0 | 01 40 |
| 725 | 0 | 04 18 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------|---|----|----|---|---|
| 724 | 0 | 05 | 39 | | |
| 726 | 0 | 08 | 52 | | |
| 727/पी | 0 | 10 | 00 | | |
| 727/पी | 0 | 10 | 40 | | |
| कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 08 | 60 | | |
| 731 | 0 | 12 | 00 | | |
| 739 | 0 | 09 | 20 | | |
| 740 | 0 | 07 | 20 | | |
| 742 | 0 | 02 | 00 | | |
| 747 | 0 | 12 | 60 | | |
| 746/पी | 0 | 20 | 82 | | |
| 751 | 0 | 13 | 08 | | |
| कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 07 | 40 | | |
| 248 | 0 | 24 | 00 | | |

[सं. O-12016/184/91-ओ. एन. जी. डी.-4]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1440.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from T-Point to Balol GGS II in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

Schedule

Pipeline from T. Point to Balol GGS II

State : Gujarat

District & Taluka : Mehsana

| Village | Survey No. | Hec-tare | Are | Centiare |
|-----------|------------|----------|-----|----------|
| Gamanpura | 654 | 0 | 05 | 40 |
| | 655 | 0 | 10 | 60 |
| | 656 | 0 | 14 | 40 |
| | 657 | 0 | 08 | 80 |
| | 667 | 0 | 21 | 40 |
| | 668 | 0 | 12 | 80 |
| | 669 | 0 | 06 | 00 |
| | 672 | 0 | 14 | 80 |
| | 671 | 0 | 07 | 80 |
| | 673 | 0 | 05 | 20 |
| | 707 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| | 706/P | 0 | 11 | 80 |
| | 706/P | 0 | 13 | 90 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|------------|---|----|----|
| | Cart track | 0 | 01 | 40 |
| | 725 | 0 | 04 | 18 |
| | 724 | 0 | 05 | 39 |
| | 726 | 0 | 08 | 52 |
| | 727/P | 0 | 10 | 00 |
| | 727/P | 0 | 10 | 40 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 08 | 60 |
| | 731 | 0 | 12 | 00 |
| | 739 | 0 | 09 | 20 |
| | 740 | 0 | 07 | 20 |
| | 742 | 0 | 02 | 00 |
| | 747 | 0 | 12 | 60 |
| | 746/P | 0 | 20 | 82 |
| | 751 | 0 | 13 | 08 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 07 | 40 |
| | 248 | 0 | 24 | 00 |

[No. O-12016/184/91-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल 1992

का.आ. सं. 1441.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में के.एन.के. से फेज-II तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित अनुसूची में उपयोग के अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप समक्ष प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

के.एन.के. फेज-II के लिए पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

| राज्य : गुजरात | जिला : ग्रहमदाबाद | तालुका : दशमेई | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|----|----|
| गांव | ब्लाक नं. | हे. आर. सेंटी मीटर | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| ताज | 431 | 0 | 13 | 00 |
| | 433 | 0 | 00 | 70 |
| | 434 | 0 | 10 | 80 |
| | 497 | 0 | 07 | 90 |
| | 496 | 0 | 02 | 50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-----|---|----|----|
| | 502 | 0 | 03 | 60 |
| | 503 | 0 | 06 | 50 |
| | 505 | 0 | 07 | 35 |
| | 506 | 0 | 02 | 65 |
| | 510 | 0 | 05 | 50 |
| | 578 | 0 | 12 | 70 |
| | 583 | 0 | 01 | 10 |
| | 581 | 0 | 03 | 80 |
| | 580 | 0 | 05 | 30 |
| | 579 | 0 | 08 | 70 |
| | 632 | 0 | 26 | 10 |
| | 568 | 0 | 01 | 00 |
| | 566 | 0 | 02 | 50 |
| | 635 | 0 | 04 | 50 |
| | 637 | 0 | 02 | 60 |
| | 634 | 0 | 03 | 80 |
| | 646 | 0 | 02 | 10 |
| | 645 | 0 | 03 | 50 |
| | 644 | 0 | 01 | 00 |
| | 643 | 0 | 07 | 40 |
| | 699 | 0 | 02 | 20 |
| | 704 | 0 | 33 | 30 |
| | 12 | 0 | 04 | 20 |
| | 13 | 0 | 04 | 80 |
| | 14 | 0 | 13 | 30 |

[सं. O-12016/185/91-ओ.एन.जी.सी.-4]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1441.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from K.N.K. to Phase-II in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land and described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390009

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

Schedule

Pipeline from K.N.K. Phase II

State : Gujarat District : Ahmedabad Taluka : Dascroi

| Village | Block No. | Hec- tare | Are Centiare | |
|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Noz | 431 | 0 | 13 | 00 |
| | 433 | 0 | 00 | 70 |
| | 434 | 0 | 10 | 80 |
| | 497 | 0 | 07 | 90 |
| | 496 | 0 | 02 | 50 |
| | 502 | 0 | 03 | 60 |
| | 503 | 0 | 06 | 50 |
| | 505 | 0 | 07 | 35 |
| | 506 | 0 | 02 | 65 |
| | 510 | 0 | 05 | 50 |
| | 578 | 0 | 12 | 70 |
| | 583 | 0 | 01 | 10 |
| | 581 | 0 | 03 | 80 |
| | 580 | 0 | 05 | 30 |
| | 579 | 0 | 08 | 70 |
| | 632 | 0 | 26 | 10 |
| | 568 | 0 | 01 | 00 |
| | 566 | 0 | 02 | 50 |
| | 635 | 0 | 04 | 50 |
| | 637 | 0 | 02 | 60 |
| | 654 | 0 | 03 | 80 |
| | 646 | 0 | 02 | 10 |
| | 645 | 0 | 03 | 50 |
| | 644 | 0 | 01 | 00 |
| | 643 | 0 | 07 | 40 |
| | 699 | 0 | 02 | 20 |
| | 704 | 0 | 33 | 30 |
| | 12 | 0 | 04 | 20 |
| | 13 | 0 | 04 | 80 |
| | 14 | 0 | 13 | 30 |

[No. O-12016/185/91-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का.सं. 1442—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में ओलपाव-10 से ओलपाव-2 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्पावद अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना अन्तिम एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

यद्यपि कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद् कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप समग्र प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग निर्माण और वित्तप्रभाग मकरपुरा रोड बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कबल करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि, उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी निम्न अथवा उच्च न्यायाधीश के माध्यम से।

| अनुसूची | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|-----|---------|
| ओलपाड-10 से ओलपाड-2 तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए | | | | |
| राज्य : गुजरात | जिला : सुरत | तालुका : ओलपाड | | |
| गाँव | ब्लॉक नं. | हे. | आर. | सेंटीयर |
| ओलपाड | 777/ए | 0 | 12 | 48 |
| | 758 | 0 | 32 | 50 |
| | 757 | 0 | 18 | 72 |
| | 740 | 0 | 08 | 32 |
| | 741 | 0 | 05 | 20 |
| | 736 | 0 | 18 | 75 |
| | 734 | 0 | 01 | 01 |
| | 733/ए | 0 | 11 | 90 |
| | 733/बी | 0 | 00 | 90 |
| | काट्टे ब्रेक | 0 | 00 | 52 |
| | 681 | 0 | 15 | 60 |
| | 679 | 0 | 13 | 00 |
| | 680 | 0 | 06 | 21 |
| | 618 | 0 | 21 | 43 |
| | 626 | 0 | 05 | 20 |
| | 561 | 0 | 12 | 48 |
| | 562 | 0 | 05 | 20 |
| | 564 | 0 | 28 | 08 |
| | 550 | 0 | 06 | 24 |
| | 570 | 0 | 20 | 80 |
| | 569 | 0 | 07 | 28 |

[स. O-12016/186/91-ओ.एन.जी.सी.-4]

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1442.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Olpad-10 to Olpad-2 in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

| Schedule Pipeline from Olpad-10 to Olpad-2 | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|-----|---------------|
| State : Gujarat | District : Surat | Taluka : Olpad | | |
| Village | Block No. | Hec- tare | Are | Centi- are |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Olpad | 777/A | 0 | 12 | 48 |
| | 758 | 0 | 32 | 50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|------------|---|----|----|
| | 757 | 0 | 18 | 72 |
| | 740 | 0 | 08 | 32 |
| | 741 | 0 | 05 | 20 |
| | 736 | 0 | 18 | 75 |
| | 734 | 0 | 01 | 01 |
| | 733/A | 0 | 11 | 90 |
| | 733/B | 0 | 00 | 90 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 52 |
| | 681 | 0 | 15 | 60 |
| | 679 | 0 | 13 | 00 |
| | 680 | 0 | 06 | 24 |
| | 618 | 0 | 24 | 44 |
| | 626 | 0 | 05 | 20 |
| | 561 | 0 | 12 | 48 |
| | 562 | 0 | 05 | 20 |
| | 564 | 0 | 28 | 08 |
| | 550 | 0 | 06 | 24 |
| | 570 | 0 | 20 | 80 |
| | 569 | 0 | 07 | 28 |

[No. O-12016/186/91-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का.प्रा. 1443—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में के.एन.के. फेस-II तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाईन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसा मामलों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एकदमबाध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

यतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना अंश एनडूदारा घोषित किया है।

यद्यपि कि उस भूमि में हितवाध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आशेष सशमप्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रयोग निर्माण और वेधभाल प्रयोग मकरपुरा रोड बड़ीवा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कह करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी बिधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

के.एन.के. फेस-II के लिए लाईन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात

जिला और तालुका : बड़ोदरा

| गाँव | सर्बे नं. | हैक्टर आर. | सेंटीयर | |
|--------|-----------|------------|---------|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| नंवेरी | 422/1 | 0 | 05 | 00 |
| | 420 | 0 | 16 | 20 |
| | 426/बी | 0 | 02 | 60 |
| | 431/2 | 0 | 18 | 20 |
| | 429/2 | 0 | 10 | 00 |
| | 429/1 | 0 | 04 | 00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-------|---|----|----|
| | 428 | 0 | 13 | 60 |
| | 427 | 0 | 26 | 00 |
| | 426/2 | 0 | 20 | 00 |
| | 426/1 | 0 | 20 | 00 |

[सं. ओ-12016/187/91-ओ.एन.जी.डी-4]

एम.मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1443.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from KNK Phase-II in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

Schedule

Pipe Line for K.N.K. Phase-II

State : Gujarat

Dist. : Taluka : Vadodara

| Village | Survey No. | Hec- tare | Acre | Centi- tiare |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------|-----------------|
| Nandesari | 422/1 | 0 | 05 | 00 |
| | 420 | 0 | 16 | 20 |
| | 426/P | 0 | 02 | 60 |
| | 431/2 | 0 | 18 | 20 |
| | 429/2 | 0 | 10 | 00 |
| | 429/1 | 0 | 02 | 00 |
| | 428 | 0 | 13 | 60 |
| | 427 | 0 | 26 | 00 |
| | 426/2 | 0 | 20 | 00 |
| | 426/1 | 0 | 20 | 00 |

[No. 12016/187/91-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का.आ. 1443:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डबका-6 से डबका जी जी ए/जी सी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपायध्व अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्षों कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सज्जन प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

डबका-6 से डबका जी.जी.एस. /जी.सी.एस तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : वडोदरा तालुका : पादरा

| गांव | ब्लाक नं. | हेक्टेयर | आर. | सेटीयर |
|-------|-----------|----------|-----|--------|
| मजातन | 412 | 0 | 03 | 98 |
| | 411 | 0 | 04 | 34 |
| | 413 | 0 | 13 | 05 |
| | 477 | 0 | 03 | 10 |
| | 476 | 0 | 20 | 80 |
| | 448 | 0 | 02 | 10 |
| | 475 | 0 | 11 | 05 |
| | 474 | 5 | 05 | 85 |
| | 473 | 0 | 10 | 92 |
| | 472 | 0 | 00 | 80 |
| | 461 | 0 | 03 | 24 |
| | 471 | 0 | 10 | 66 |
| | 470 | 0 | 02 | 08 |
| | 468 | 0 | 07 | 80 |
| | 467 | 0 | 02 | 60 |
| | 466 | 0 | 01 | 60 |
| | 464 | 0 | 08 | 06 |
| | | 0 | 00 | 91 |

[सं. ओ-12016/188/91-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-4]

एम.मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1444.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from Dabka-6 to Dabka GGS/GCS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM DABKA-6 TO BABKA GGS/GCS.

State : Gujarat District : Vadodara Taluka : Padra

| Village | Block No. | Hectare | Are | Centiare |
|---------|------------|---------|-----|----------|
| Majatan | 412 | 0 | 03 | 98 |
| | 411 | 0 | 04 | 34 |
| | 413 | 0 | 13 | 05 |
| | 477 | 0 | 03 | 10 |
| | 476 | 0 | 20 | 80 |
| | 448 | 0 | 02 | 10 |
| | 475 | 0 | 11 | 05 |
| | 474 | 0 | 05 | 85 |
| | 473 | 0 | 10 | 92 |
| | 472 | 0 | 00 | 80 |
| | 461 | 0 | 03 | 24 |
| | 471 | 0 | 10 | 66 |
| | 470 | 0 | 02 | 08 |
| | 468 | 0 | 07 | 80 |
| | 467 | 0 | 02 | 60 |
| | 466 | 0 | 01 | 60 |
| | 464 | 0 | 08 | 06 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 91 |

[No. O-12016/188/91-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24, अप्रैल, 1992

का.आ. 1445:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जंकसन बिन्दु से डबका-जीसीएस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आलेख सख्त प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनु सूची

जंकसन बिन्दु से डबका जी.सी.एस. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : वडोदरा तालुका : पादरा

| गांव | ब्लॉक नं. | हेक्टेयर | आर. | सेंटी. |
|-------|-------------|----------|-----|--------|
| गवासद | 217 | 0 | 11 | 28 |
| | 218 | 0 | 33 | 44 |
| | 219 | 0 | 21 | 00 |
| | 221 | 0 | 03 | 20 |
| | 220 | 0 | 07 | 20 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 01 | 80 |
| | 199 | 0 | 13 | 10 |
| | 193 | 0 | 28 | 80 |
| | 194 | 0 | 08 | 40 |
| | 190 | 0 | 05 | 36 |
| | 195 | 0 | 16 | 40 |
| | 187 | 0 | 04 | 80 |
| | 188 | 0 | 11 | 20 |
| | 189 | 0 | 03 | 60 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 03 | 40 |
| | 153 | 0 | 24 | 00 |
| | 152 | 0 | 14 | 80 |
| | 141 | 0 | 07 | 69 |

[सं. ओ-12016/189/91 ओ एन.जी.सी.-4]

एम मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1445.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from Junction Point to Dabka GCS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM JUNCTION POINT TO DABKA GCS

State : Gujarat District : Vadodara Taluka : Padra

| Village | Block No. | Hectare | Are | Centiare |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Gawasad | 217 | 0 | 11 | 28 |
| | 218 | 0 | 33 | 44 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|------------|---|----|----|
| Gawad | 219 | 0 | 21 | 00 |
| | 221 | 0 | 03 | 20 |
| | 220 | 0 | 07 | 20 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 01 | 80 |
| | 199 | 0 | 13 | 10 |
| | 193 | 0 | 28 | 80 |
| | 194 | 0 | 08 | 40 |
| | 190 | 0 | 05 | 36 |
| | 195 | 3 | 16 | 40 |
| | 187 | 0 | 04 | 80 |
| | 188 | | 11 | 20 |
| | 189 | 0 | 03 | 60 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 01 | 40 |
| | 153 | 0 | 24 | 00 |
| | 152 | 0 | 1 | 80 |
| | 141 | 0 | 07 | 60 |

[No. O-12016/189/91-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का.आ.1446 :—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डबका-6 से डबका जीजीएसजी/सीएस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (162 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बसतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति; उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप समक्ष प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

डबका-6 डबका जी.जी.एस./जी.सी.एस. तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : बड़ोदरा तालुका : पादरा

| गांव | ब्लॉक नं. | हेक्टेयर | आर. | सेंटियर |
|---------|-------------|----------|-----|---------|
| चित्राल | 290 | 0 | 19 | 76 |
| | 289 | 0 | 10 | 66 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 00 | 52 |
| | 291 | 0 | 13 | 52 |
| | 292 | 0 | 05 | 46 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-------------|---|----|----|
| | 285 | 0 | 11 | 44 |
| | 277 | 0 | 12 | 48 |
| | 233 | 0 | 10 | 40 |
| | 234 | 0 | 22 | 10 |
| | 201 | 0 | 12 | 72 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 00 | 52 |
| | 228 | 0 | 03 | 12 |
| | 224 | 0 | 09 | 88 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 00 | 65 |
| | 200 | 0 | 13 | 26 |
| | 199 | 0 | 08 | 84 |
| | 202 | 0 | 08 | 32 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 00 | 78 |
| | 154 | 0 | 18 | 20 |
| | 153 | 0 | 08 | 45 |
| | 152 | 0 | 08 | 32 |
| | 151 | 0 | 00 | 12 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 01 | 56 |
| | 143 | 0 | 00 | 96 |
| | 146 | 0 | 18 | 72 |
| | 145 | 0 | 07 | 80 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 00 | 78 |
| | 125/ए | 0 | 13 | 56 |
| | 115 | 0 | 06 | 10 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 00 | 35 |

[सं. ओ-12016/190/91-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1446.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from Dabka-6 to Dabka GGS/GCS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM DABKA 6 TO DABKA GGS/GCS

State : Gujarat District : Vadodra Taluka : Padra

| Village | Block No. | Hectare | Are | Centiare |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Chitral | 290 | 0 | 19 | 76 |
| | 289 | 0 | 10 | 66 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|------------|---|----|----|
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 52 |
| | 291 | 0 | 13 | 52 |
| | 292 | 0 | 05 | 46 |
| | 285 | 0 | 11 | 44 |
| | 277 | 0 | 12 | 48 |
| | 233 | 0 | 10 | 40 |
| | 234 | 0 | 22 | 10 |
| | 201 | 0 | 12 | 22 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 52 |
| | 228 | 0 | 03 | 12 |
| | 224 | 0 | 09 | 88 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 65 |
| | 200 | 0 | 13 | 26 |
| | 199 | 0 | 08 | 84 |
| | 202 | 0 | 08 | 32 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 78 |
| | 154 | 0 | 18 | 20 |
| | 153 | 0 | 08 | 45 |
| | 152 | 0 | 08 | 32 |
| | 151 | 0 | 00 | 12 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 01 | 56 |
| | 143 | 0 | 00 | 96 |
| | 146 | 0 | 18 | 72 |
| | 145 | 0 | 07 | 80 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 78 |
| | 125/A | 0 | 13 | 56 |
| | 115 | 0 | 06 | 10 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 35 |

[No. O-12016/190/91-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

गई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का. आ 1447. —अनन्त वेन्दोय सरकार का यह पत्नी होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कूपन-6 से डबका जीजीएस/जीसीएस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप-लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपरोक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अन्न पेट्रोलियम और मिनरल पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 को उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह एतद्वारा प्रोत्थित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितवन्त कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप समस्त प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और वेखणाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 का इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर, क. मंजरा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चिततः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कूपन-6 से डबका जीजीएस/जीसीएस तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : वडोदरा तालुका : पादरा

| गांव | ब्लॉक नं. | हेक्टेयर | आर. | सेंटीयर |
|-------|-------------|----------|-----|---------|
| गवासद | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 00 | 35 |
| | 288 | 0 | 02 | 60 |
| | 289 | 0 | 01 | 40 |
| | 280 | 0 | 00 | 60 |
| | 293 | 0 | 04 | 40 |
| | 294 | 0 | 03 | 00 |
| | 281 | 0 | 04 | 00 |
| | 280/बी | 0 | 00 | 25 |
| | 374 | 0 | 05 | 90 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 00 | 25 |
| | 264 | 0 | 08 | 50 |
| | 261 | 0 | 00 | 58 |
| | 262 | 0 | 02 | 10 |
| | 260 | 0 | 03 | 50 |
| | 354 | 0 | 10 | 60 |
| | 258 | 0 | 00 | 80 |
| | 255 | 0 | 04 | 15 |
| | | 0 | 00 | 90 |

[नं. ओ-12016/191/91-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1447.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from Well No. 6 to Dabka GGS/GCS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM WELL NO. 6 TO DABKA GGS/GCS
State : Gujarat District Vadodara Taluka : Padra

| Village | Block No. | Hectare | Are | Centiare— |
|---------|------------|---------|-----|-----------|
| Gawasad | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 35 |
| | 288 | 0 | 02 | 60 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
|---|------------|---|----|----|
| | 289 | 0 | 01 | 40 |
| | 290 | 0 | 00 | 60 |
| | 293 | 0 | 04 | 40 |
| | 294 | 0 | 03 | 00 |
| | 281 | 0 | 04 | 00 |
| | 280/B | 0 | 00 | 25 |
| | 274 | 0 | 05 | 90 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 25 |
| | 264 | 0 | 08 | 50 |
| | 261 | 0 | 00 | 58 |
| | 262 | 0 | 02 | 10 |
| | 260 | 0 | 03 | 50 |
| | 254 | 0 | 10 | 60 |
| | 258 | 0 | 00 | 80 |
| | 255 | 0 | 04 | 15 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 60 |

[No. O-12016/217/91-ONG.D.-IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का.आ. 1448:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डी बी एं.ए. से डबका जी.जी.एस/जीसीएस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्भावद अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाट्टावाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है:

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति; उस भूमि के नोबे वाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप समक्ष प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदरा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति निम्निर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

डी.बी.ए.ए. से डबका जी.जी.एस./जीसीएस तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : वड़ोदरा तालुका : पादरा

| गांव | ब्लॉक नं. | हेक्टेयर | आर. | सेंटीयर |
|---------|-----------|----------|-----|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| धुदवाडा | 603 | 0 | 16 | 64 |
| | 602 | 0 | 13 | 52 |
| | 599 | 0 | 02 | 86 |

1284 GI/92-7

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-------------|---|----|----|
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 02 | 96 |
| | 412 | 0 | 00 | 12 |
| | 413 | 0 | 08 | 32 |
| | 414 | 0 | 06 | 24 |
| | 463 | 0 | 18 | 20 |
| | 464 | 0 | 00 | 60 |
| | 470 | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| | 479 | 0 | 13 | 26 |
| | 480 | 0 | 02 | 6 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 03 | 17 |

[सं. ओ-12016/192/91-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-4]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1448.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from DBAA to Dabka GGS/GCS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission,

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM DBAA TO DABKA GGS/GCS

State : Gujarat District : Vadodara Taluka : Padra

| Village | Block No. | Hectare | Are | Centiare |
|-----------|------------|---------|-----|----------|
| Dudhawada | 603 | 0 | 16 | 64 |
| | 602 | 0 | 13 | 52 |
| | 599 | 0 | 02 | 86 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 02 | 96 |
| | 412 | 0 | 00 | 12 |
| | 413 | 0 | 08 | 32 |
| | 414 | 0 | 06 | 24 |
| | 463 | 0 | 18 | 20 |
| | 464 | 0 | 00 | 60 |
| | 470 | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| | 479 | 0 | 13 | 26 |
| | 480 | 0 | 02 | 60 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 01 | 17 |

[No. O-12016/192/91-ONG.D.-IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का.आ. 1449:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि असम राज्य में गेलकी बल नं. 81 से 61 से 10 और 106 से 13 से 10 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और, यतः, यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी जगहों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पावक अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्थ) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार ने इसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

यद्यपि कि सफल भूमि में हितवश कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आशय उभारता, बिचबाग/नोरहाट, जवन के आश्रित में इस अधिसूचना की तारीख के 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशय करने वाला हर व्यक्ति निर्दिष्टित, यह भी स्पष्ट करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी कुतर्क अस्वीकार हो व किसी विशिष्ट व्यवस्था की मार्गदर्श।

अनुसूची

गेलेकी वेल नं. 81 से 61 से 10 और 106 से 13 से 10

अब, जवन बिचा ? बिचबाग/नोरहाट, जवन के

| ग्राम | वर्ष नम्बर | हेक्टर | सेरे | सेन्टिअर |
|-------------|-------------|--------|------|----------|
| गोहाट मवि 1 | 711/ख नोर व | 0 | 11 | 24 |
| | 800/ख | 0 | 4 | 82 |
| | 801/ख नोर व | 0 | 36 | 12 |
| | 799/ख | 0 | 36 | 12 |
| | 844/ख | 0 | 13 | 65 |
| | 843/ख | 0 | 8 | 96 |
| | 792/ख | 0 | 6 | 02 |
| | 846/ख | 0 | 13 | 92 |
| | 847/ख | 0 | 27 | 96 |
| | 848/ख | 0 | 6 | 29 |
| | 858/ख | 0 | 11 | 64 |
| | 855/ख | 0 | 12 | 31 |
| | 950/ख | 0 | 4 | 82 |
| | 908/ख | 0 | 6 | 02 |
| | 909/ख | 0 | 12 | 84 |
| | 910/ख | 0 | 5 | 48 |
| | 911/ख | 0 | 0 | 94 |
| | 912/ख | 0 | 15 | 12 |
| | 839/ख | 0 | 6 | 82 |
| | 916/ख नोर व | 0 | 6 | 02 |

[सं. नो. 12016/193/91 नो. वन .पी.डी]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1449.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from Geleki Well No. 81 to 61 to 10 and 106 to 13 to 10 in Sibsagar District, Assam, pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And, whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 5 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962),

the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, viz. the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar, Assam.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

LAND SCHEDULE

R.O.U. FROM GELEKI WELL NO. 81 TO 61 TO 10
AND 106 TO 13 TO 10

State : Assam District : Sibsagar Taluk : Athkhel

| Village | Survey No. | Hectare | Acre | Centiare |
|-------------|---------------|---------|------|----------|
| Gohaim Gaon | 711/Kha & Gha | 0 | 11 | 24 |
| | 800/Kha | 0 | 4 | 82 |
| | 801/Kha & Gha | 0 | 36 | 12 |
| | 799/Kha | 0 | 36 | 12 |
| | 844/Kha | 0 | 13 | 65 |
| | 843/Kha | 0 | 8 | 96 |
| | 792/Kha | 0 | 6 | 02 |
| | 846/Kha | 0 | 13 | 92 |
| | 847/Kha | 0 | 27 | 96 |
| | 848/Kha | 0 | 6 | 29 |
| | 856/Kha | 0 | 11 | 64 |
| | 855/Kha | 0 | 12 | 31 |
| | 950/Kha | 0 | 4 | 82 |
| | 908/Kha | 0 | 6 | 02 |
| | 909/Kha | 0 | 12 | 84 |
| | 910/Kha | 0 | 5 | 48 |
| | 911/Kha | 0 | 0 | 94 |
| | 912/Kha | 0 | 15 | 12 |
| | 839/Kha | 0 | 6 | 82 |
| | 916/Kha & Gha | 0 | 6 | 02 |

[No. O-12016/193/91-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का. नं. 1450: यतः केंद्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि नुबरात राज्य में डी.ओ.पी. से क्लेज बोर्डींग तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस लाइन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और, यतः, यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी जगहों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पावक अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्थ) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रवृत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार ने इसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

यद्यपि कि सफल भूमि में हितवश कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आवश्यक समस्त अधिकारी तैयार तथा प्राकृतिक गैस लाइन, बिचबाग और बिचबाग प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ीदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा प्रमाण करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वांछित है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

डी जे ए पी से बहेज जी जी ए तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये राज्य गुजरात जिला धरम तालुका बागरा

| गांव | ब्लॉक नं. | हे. | आर. | से. |
|----------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| जेलवा | 236 | 0 | 66 | 56 |
| | 227 | 0 | 17 | 68 |
| | 228 | 0 | 02 | 08 |
| | 244 | 0 | 22 | 88 |
| | 245 | 0 | 18 | 72 |
| | 246 | 0 | 09 | 36 |
| | 282 | 0 | 15 | 08 |
| | 286 | 0 | 34 | 56 |
| | 294 | 0 | 06 | 24 |
| | 295 | 0 | 15 | 60 |
| | 293 | 0 | 14 | 56 |
| | 306 | 0 | 40 | 56 |
| | 308 | 0 | 28 | 88 |
| | 309 | 0 | 06 | 76 |
| | 339 | 0 | 10 | 40 |
| काटे टुक | | 0 | 01 | 16 |
| | 338 | 0 | 07 | 28 |
| | 337 | 0 | 18 | 72 |
| | 336 | 0 | 04 | 16 |

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DJAP to DAHEJ GGS.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

| Village | Block No. | Hec-tare | Are | Can-tiare |
|---------|------------|----------|-----|-----------|
| Jelwa | 236 | 0 | 66 | 56 |
| | 227 | 0 | 17 | 68 |
| | 228 | 0 | 02 | 08 |
| | 244 | 0 | 22 | 88 |
| | 245 | 0 | 18 | 72 |
| | 246 | 0 | 09 | 36 |
| | 282 | 0 | 15 | 08 |
| | 286 | 0 | 14 | 56 |
| | 294 | 0 | 06 | 24 |
| | 295 | 0 | 15 | 60 |
| | 293 | 0 | 14 | 56 |
| | 306 | 0 | 40 | 56 |
| | 308 | 0 | 22 | 88 |
| | 309 | 0 | 06 | 76 |
| | 339 | 0 | 10 | 4 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 01 | 56 |
| | 338 | 0 | 07 | 28 |
| | 337 | 0 | 18 | 72 |
| | 336 | 0 | 04 | 16 |

[No. O-12616/215/91-ONG.D.-IV]

M. MARTEN, Desk Officer

[स. नं. 12616/215/91 नं. ए. जी. जी-4]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का. नं. 1451—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कृषा नं. 2 के जी जी एच. II तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तैयार तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1450.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from DJAP to Dahej Gas in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

और जतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी जगहों को बिछाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कृषा नं. 2 के जी जी एच. II तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तैयार तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अधिनियम करने का प्रस्ताव प्रस्ताव द्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में बिछाई कोई व्यक्ति उक्त भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आयोग समक्ष प्राधिकारी तैयार तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग नियमित और देखभाल प्रदान, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोरा-390009 को इस अधिनियम की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा घोषण करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वांछित है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कुशा नं. 2 से जो जी एन (II) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य—गुजरात

जिला—भरुच

तालुका—वागरा

| गांव | ब्लॉक नं. | हे. | आर. | से. |
|-------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| पल्डी | 261 | 0 | 10 | 40 |
| | 271 | 0 | 15 | 60 |
| | 272 | 0 | 00 | 48 |
| | 273 | 0 | 15 | 60 |

[सं. 12016/216/91-ओ एन जी डा-4]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1451.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from Well No. 2 to GGS. II in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Well No. 2 to GGS II

| State : Gujarat | District : Bharuch | Taluka : Vagra | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----|----------|
| Village | Block No. | Hectare | Are | Centiare |
| Paldi | 261 | 0 | 10 | 40 |
| | 271 | 0 | 15 | 60 |
| | 272 | 0 | 00 | 48 |
| | 273 | 0 | 15 | 60 |

[No O-12016/216/91-ONG.D-IV]
M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली 24 अप्रैल, 1992

क. अ. 1452.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जो एन जी एक्स जी जी एन II तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा बिछाई जाना चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी ज़मीनों का बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए जलपाइप अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपरोक्त उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आणख पद्धति घोषित किया है।

बताते कि उक्त भूमि में कितना कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अक्षेप समझ प्रतिकारी गैस तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदरा-0 का इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा प्रत्येक करने वाला हरे व्यक्ति निर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उपरोक्त सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किनी अधि व्यथायी का मार्ग।

अनुसूची

जो एन जी एक्स से जो जी एन II तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य—गुजरात

जिला—भरुच

तालुका—वागरा

| गांव | ब्लॉक नं. | हे. | आर. | से. |
|-------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| पल्डी | 260 | 0 | 06 | 11 |
| | 272 | 0 | 08 | 32 |
| | 273 | 0 | 04 | 02 |
| | 274 | 0 | 09 | 50 |

[सं.ओ-12016/217/91 ओ एन जी डी-4]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1452.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from GNGX in GGS. II in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNGX to GGS II.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

| Village | Block No. | Hectare | Are | Centiare |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----|----------|
| Paldi | 260 | 0 | 06 | 11 |
| | 272 | 0 | 08 | 32 |
| | 273 | 0 | 04 | 02 |
| | 274 | 0 | 09 | 50 |

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का. शा. 1453:—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डी जे ए एम से दाहेज जी जी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसा लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एनडाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 को उपधा 1 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एनडाबद्धा घोषित किया है।

बताने कि उक्त भूमि में निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति, उक्त भूमि की नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप समझ प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 का इन अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित। यह भी कथन करने का क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उक्त सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किता बिधि व्यवसायी को मार्फत।

अनुसूची

डी जे ए एम से दाहेज जी जी एस तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये

राज्य : गुजरात

जिला : भारुच

तालुका : वीमर

| गांव | ब्लॉक नं. | हे | घार | सें. |
|--------|-----------|-----|-----|------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| कोलीयद | 66 | 0 | 05 | 20 |
| | 103/ए | 0 | 24 | 96 |
| | 103/बी | 0 | 01 | 12 |
| | 98/ए | 0 | 01 | 02 |
| | 99/ए | 0 | 15 | 60 |
| | 99/बी | 0 | 00 | 96 |
| | 105 | 0 | 23 | 88 |
| | 96/पी | 0 | 13 | 52 |
| | 106/बी | 0 | 11 | 44 |
| | 95 | 0 | 11 | 44 |
| | 207 | 0 | 15 | 86 |
| | 206 | 0 | 39 | 52 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-------------|---|----|----|
| | 205 | 0 | 10 | 88 |
| | 202 | 0 | 07 | 28 |
| | 220/पी | 0 | 01 | 20 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 00 | 39 |
| | 194/ए | 0 | 16 | 64 |
| | 192 | 0 | 29 | 12 |
| | 191 | 0 | 02 | 02 |
| | 187 | 0 | 32 | 21 |
| | 183/बी | 0 | 06 | 24 |

[स.अं-12016/218/91 ऑएन जा डी-IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1453.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from DJAM to Dahej GGS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DJAM to DAHEJ GGS.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

| Village | Block No. | Hectare | Are | Centiare |
|---------|------------|---------|-----|----------|
| Koliyad | 66 | 0 | 05 | 20 |
| | 103/A | 0 | 24 | 96 |
| | 103/B | 0 | 01 | 12 |
| | 98/A | 0 | 01 | 02 |
| | 99/A | 0 | 15 | 60 |
| | 99/B | 0 | 00 | 96 |
| | 105 | 0 | 23 | 88 |
| | 96/P | 0 | 13 | 52 |
| | 106/B | 0 | 11 | 44 |
| | 95 | 0 | 11 | 44 |
| | 207 | 0 | 15 | 86 |
| | 206 | 0 | 39 | 52 |
| | 205 | 0 | 10 | 88 |
| | 202 | 0 | 07 | 28 |
| | 220/P | 0 | 01 | 20 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 39 |
| | 194/A | 0 | 16 | 64 |
| | 192 | 0 | 29 | 12 |
| | 191 | 0 | 02 | 02 |
| | 187 | 0 | 32 | 21 |
| | 183/B | 0 | 06 | 24 |

[No. O-12016/218/91-ONG.D-IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline GNGX to GGS II.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

| Village | Block No. | Hectare | Are | Centiare |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----|----------|
| Muller | 113 | 0 | 23 | 81 |
| | 99 | 0 | 17 | 55 |
| | 94 | 0 | 00 | 32 |
| | 97 | 0 | 07 | 14 |
| | 96 | 0 | 07 | 42 |

[No. O-12016/219/91-ONG.D.-IV]
M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का. भा. 1455—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी. ए. एन. से एन.जे. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपाय का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उस भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए, आक्षेप समक्ष प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति निनिविष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनबार्ड व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी बिधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी. ए. एन. से परवाहन जी. ए. एन. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

| राज्य | गुजरात | जिला | भारुच | तालुका | वाग्रा |
|--------|-----------|------|-------|--------|--------|
| गांव | ब्लॉक नं. | हे | आर | से | |
| कडोदरा | 119 | 0 | 04 | 16 | |
| | 98 | 0 | 10 | 92 | |
| | 102 | 0 | 05 | 07 | |

का. भा. 1454—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी. एन. जी. एन. से जी. जी. एन. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उस भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए, आक्षेप समक्ष प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति निनिविष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनबार्ड व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी बिधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी. एन. जी. एन. से जी. जी. एन. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

| राज्य | गुजरात | जिला | भारुच | तालुका | वाग्रा |
|-------|-----------|------|-------|--------|--------|
| गांव | ब्लॉक नं. | हे | आर | से | |
| मुलेर | 113 | 0 | 23 | 81 | |
| | 99 | 0 | 17 | 55 | |
| | 94 | 0 | 00 | 32 | |
| | 97 | 0 | 07 | 14 | |
| | 96 | 0 | 07 | 42 | |

[मं. O—12016/219/91—ओ. एन. जी. डी.-IV]
एम. मार्टिन डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1454.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from GNGX to GGS. II in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-------------|---|----|----|
| | 103 | 0 | 07 | 41 |
| | 95 | 0 | 22 | 88 |
| | 94 | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| | 91 | 0 | 08 | 32 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 01 | 30 |
| | 53 | 0 | 07 | 02 |
| | 51 | 0 | 08 | 45 |
| | 29 | 0 | 02 | 73 |
| | 31 | 0 | 03 | 64 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 01 | 43 |
| | 33 | 0 | 02 | 31 |
| | 34 | 0 | 02 | 08 |
| | 24 | 0 | 00 | 32 |
| | 36 | 0 | 02 | 44 |
| | 37 | 0 | 00 | 62 |
| | 42 | 0 | 09 | 23 |
| | 934 | 0 | 01 | 28 |
| | 935 | 0 | 08 | 84 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 02 | 08 |
| | 947 | 0 | 14 | 82 |
| | 889 | 0 | 16 | 64 |
| | 893 | 0 | 33 | 80 |
| | 894 | 0 | 06 | 06 |
| | 895 | 0 | 01 | 56 |
| | कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 18 | 46 |
| | 863 | 0 | 00 | 84 |
| | 862 | 0 | 20 | 93 |
| | 861 | 0 | 00 | 80 |

[सं. 12016/220/91-ओ एन जी जी IV]

एम. मार्टिन डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1455.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from DJAN to Pakhajan Gas in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

[No. 12016/220/91-ONG.D.-IV]
M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DJAN to Pakhajan GGS

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

| Village | Block No. | Hectare | Are | Centiare |
|----------|------------|---------|-----|----------|
| Kadodara | 119 | 0 | 04 | 16 |
| | 98 | 0 | 10 | 92 |
| | 102 | 0 | 05 | 07 |
| | 103 | 0 | 07 | 41 |
| | 95 | 0 | 22 | 88 |
| | 94 | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| | 91 | 0 | 08 | 32 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 01 | 30 |
| | 53 | 0 | 07 | 02 |
| | 51 | 0 | 08 | 45 |
| | 29 | 0 | 02 | 73 |
| | 31 | 0 | 03 | 64 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 01 | 43 |
| | 33 | 0 | 02 | 31 |
| | 34 | 0 | 02 | 08 |
| | 24 | 0 | 00 | 32 |
| | 36 | 0 | 02 | 44 |
| | 37 | 0 | 00 | 62 |
| | 42 | 0 | 09 | 23 |
| | 934 | 0 | 01 | 28 |
| | 935 | 0 | 08 | 84 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 02 | 08 |
| | 947 | 0 | 14 | 82 |
| | 889 | 0 | 16 | 64 |
| | 893 | 0 | 33 | 80 |
| | 894 | 0 | 06 | 06 |
| | 895 | 0 | 01 | 56 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 18 | 46 |
| | 863 | 0 | 00 | 84 |
| | 862 | 0 | 20 | 93 |
| | 861 | 0 | 00 | 80 |

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल 1992

सं. प्रा. 1456.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में ओ.जे. ए. एन. से पखान जी जी एन तक पेट्रोलियम के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा विद्यमान बाधिए ।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी माइनों को विद्यमान के सिद्ध पट्टाबाध अनुसूची में वर्जित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है ।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय स्पष्टतापूर्वक घोषित किया है ।

अतः कि उस भूमि में द्वितीय कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के लिये पाइपलाइन विद्यमान के सिद्ध आशेष समस्त अधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग नियम और देखभाल प्रमाण मकदुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इन अधिसूचना की तारीख में 21 दिनों की भीतर कर सकेगा ।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा की नया यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

अनुसूची

ही डी जे एन से पक्खाजन जी जी एस तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DJAN to PAKHAJAN GGS

State : Gujarat District : Bhauch Taluka : Vagra

| राज्य- गुजरात | जिला भरुच | तालुका वागडा | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----|-----|--|
| गाँव | प्लॉट नं. | हे. | आर. | से. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | |
| नरणावा | 221/बी | 0 | 43 | 37 | |
| | 219 | 0 | 00 | 3 | |
| | 222 | 0 | 11 | 96 | |
| | 217/ए | 0 | 20 | 28 | |
| | 217/बी | 0 | 02 | 73 | |
| | 216 | 0 | 07 | 02 | |
| | 213/ए/बी | 0 | 06 | 37 | |
| | 212 | 0 | 00 | 56 | |
| | 211 | 0 | 01 | 32 | |
| | 208 | 0 | 25 | 72 | |
| | 238 | 0 | 17 | 94 | |
| | 236/बी | 0 | 26 | 52 | |
| | 235 | 0 | 01 | 10 | |
| | 234 | 0 | 05 | 04 | |
| | 232 | 0 | 06 | 54 | |
| | 5 | 0 | 24 | 44 | |
| | 9 | 0 | 21 | 84 | |
| | 10 | 0 | 21 | 45 | |
| | 11 | 0 | 10 | 66 | |

[सं O—12016/221/91—ओ.एन.जी. डी—IV)]
एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1456.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of the petroleum from DJAN to Pakhajan Gas in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

| Village | Block No | Hectare | Are | Centiare |
|---------|----------|---------|-----|----------|
| Narvani | 221/B | 0 | 43 | 93 |
| | 219 | 0 | 00 | 27 |
| | 222 | 0 | 11 | 96 |
| | 217/A | 0 | 20 | 28 |
| | 217/B | 0 | 02 | 73 |
| | 216 | 0 | 07 | 02 |
| | 213/A/B | 0 | 06 | 37 |
| | 212 | 0 | 00 | 56 |
| | 211 | 0 | 01 | 32 |
| | 208 | 0 | 25 | 72 |
| | 238 | 0 | 17 | 94 |
| | 236/B | 0 | 26 | 52 |
| | 235 | 0 | 01 | 10 |
| | 234 | 0 | 05 | 04 |
| | 232 | 0 | 07 | 54 |
| | 5 | 0 | 24 | 44 |
| | 9 | 0 | 21 | 84 |
| | 10 | 0 | 21 | 45 |
| | 11 | 0 | 10 | 66 |

[No. O-12016/221/91-ONG.D.-IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का. आ. 1457—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डी जे ए एस से दक्षेज जी जी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन लेस तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदपावद अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बतते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उक्त भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप समक्ष प्राधिकारी लेस तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

डी जे ए एम से दहेज जी जी एस तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।
राज्य - गुजरात जिला - भरुच तालुका - वाग्र

| गांव | ब्लॉक नं. | हे. | घा.र. | सेन्ट. |
|-------------|-----------|-----|-------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| रहीयाद | 336 | 0 | 03 | 25 |
| | 337 | 0 | 06 | 24 |
| | 338 | 0 | 02 | 60 |
| 322/ए/बी | 0 | 10 | 40 | |
| कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 00 | 39 | |
| 316 | 0 | 14 | 95 | |
| कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 00 | 78 | |
| 276 | 0 | 04 | 68 | |
| 273 | 0 | 08 | 84 | |
| 274 | 0 | 06 | 24 | |
| 275 | 0 | 01 | 95 | |
| 288 | 0 | 15 | 60 | |
| 256 | 0 | 04 | 42 | |
| 250 | 0 | 09 | 10 | |
| 252 | 0 | 18 | 72 | |
| 249 | 0 | 04 | 16 | |
| कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 00 | 65 | |
| 237 | 0 | 03 | 64 | |
| 241 | 0 | 13 | 26 | |
| 240 | 0 | 03 | 64 | |
| कार्ट ट्रैक | 0 | 00 | 78 | |
| 125 | 0 | 22 | 36 | |
| 131 | 0 | 05 | 20 | |
| 132/ए/बी | 0 | 08 | 45 | |
| 133 | 0 | 05 | 12 | |
| 134 | 0 | 01 | 42 | |
| 135 | 0 | 11 | 96 | |
| 141 | 0 | 06 | 24 | |
| 140 | 0 | 09 | 36 | |
| 139 | 0 | 06 | 76 | |
| 143 | 0 | 10 | 10 | |
| 144 | 0 | 07 | 80 | |

[सं. O-12016/222/91-ONG.D-IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.C. 1457.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from DJAM to Dahej Gas in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to

the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority. Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DJAM to DAHEJ GGS.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

| Village | Block No. | Hectare | Ac | Centiare |
|---------|------------|---------|----|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Rahiyad | 336 | 0 | 03 | 25 |
| | 337 | 0 | 06 | 24 |
| | 338 | 0 | 02 | 60 |
| | 322/A/Y | 0 | 10 | 40 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 39 |
| | 316 | 0 | 14 | 95 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 78 |
| | 276 | 0 | 04 | 68 |
| | 273 | 0 | 08 | 84 |
| | 274 | 0 | 06 | 24 |
| | 275 | 0 | 01 | 95 |
| | 258 | 0 | 15 | 60 |
| | 256 | 0 | 04 | 42 |
| | 250 | 0 | 09 | 10 |
| | 252 | 0 | 18 | 72 |
| | 249 | 0 | 04 | 16 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 65 |
| | 237 | 0 | 03 | 64 |
| | 241 | 0 | 13 | 26 |
| | 240 | 0 | 03 | 64 |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 78 |
| | 125 | 0 | 22 | 36 |
| | 131 | 0 | 05 | 20 |
| | 132/A/B | 0 | 08 | 45 |
| | 133 | 0 | 05 | 12 |
| | 134 | 0 | 01 | 42 |
| | 135 | 0 | 11 | 96 |
| | 141 | 0 | 06 | 24 |
| | 140 | 0 | 09 | 36 |
| | 139 | 0 | 06 | 76 |
| | 143 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| | 144 | 0 | 07 | 80 |

[No. O-12016/222/91-ONG.D-IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1992

का. घा. 1458—जहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन एनएसएक से जी एन एनएसएक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन लेस तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि एन.सी. लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एन.सी. लाइनों अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार धरित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का धर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3

उपधारा द्वारा प्रकृत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार पंक्ति करने का अपना प्राप्य एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बतते कि उक्त भूमि में द्वितय कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आशेष सक्षम प्राधिकारी जेन लका प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अधिसूचना

जी एन एक्स एफ से जी एन ए क्यू तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए
राज्य - गुजरात जिला - धरुच तालुका - जंबुसर

| गाँव | ब्लॉक नं. | हे. | घाट | सेन्ट. |
|------------|-----------|-----|-----|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| कलक | 310 | 0 | 11 | 18 |
| | 309 | 0 | 01 | 56 |
| | 316 | 0 | 34 | 34 |
| | 322 | 0 | 06 | 63 |
| | 321 | 0 | 05 | 87 |
| | 323 | 0 | 00 | 52 |
| | 334 | 0 | 13 | 26 |
| | 325 | 0 | 06 | 89 |
| | 380 | 0 | 05 | 24 |
| | 381 | 0 | 11 | 44 |
| काटे ट्रेक | 0 | 01 | 30 | |
| 378 | 0 | 06 | 63 | |
| काटे ट्रेक | 0 | 00 | 52 | |
| 374 | 0 | 14 | 56 | |
| 373 | 0 | 00 | 52 | |
| 347 | 0 | 00 | 12 | |
| 351 | 0 | 22 | 23 | |
| 352 | 0 | 11 | 70 | |
| 353 | 0 | 05 | 85 | |
| 356 | 0 | 10 | 57 | |
| 689 | 0 | 15 | 60 | |
| 634 | 0 | 10 | 00 | |
| 685 | 0 | 01 | 65 | |
| 635 | 0 | 11 | 68 | |
| 636 | 0 | 06 | 14 | |
| 637 | 0 | 06 | 01 | |
| 681 | 0 | 00 | 18 | |
| 680 | 0 | 04 | 98 | |
| 677 | 0 | 12 | 48 | |
| 639 | 0 | 00 | 32 | |
| 676 | 0 | 03 | 38 | |
| 675 | 0 | 04 | 16 | |
| 674 | 0 | 05 | 46 | |
| 673 | 0 | 11 | 05 | |
| 672 | 0 | 16 | 25 | |

[सं. ओ - 12018/223/91 - ओएन जी सी - IV]

एन. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1992

S.O. 1458.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNXF to GNAQ in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

[No. O-12016/223/91-ONG.D-IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

SCHEDULE

| Pipeline from | | GNXF to | | GNAQ | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------|-------------------|--|
| State : Gujarat | | District : Bharuch | | Taluka : Jambusar | |
| Village | Block No. | Hectare | Acre | Centiare | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Kalak | 310 | 0 | 11 | 18 | |
| | 309 | 0 | 01 | 56 | |
| | 316 | 0 | 34 | 34 | |
| | 322 | 0 | 06 | 63 | |
| | 321 | 0 | 05 | 87 | |
| | 323 | 0 | 00 | 52 | |
| | 334 | 0 | 13 | 26 | |
| | 325 | 0 | 06 | 89 | |
| | 380 | 0 | 05 | 24 | |
| | 381 | 0 | 11 | 44 | |
| | Cart track | 0 | 01 | 30 | |
| | 378 | 0 | 06 | 63 | |
| | Cart track | 0 | 00 | 52 | |
| | 374 | 0 | 14 | 56 | |
| | 373 | 0 | 00 | 52 | |
| | 347 | 0 | 00 | 12 | |
| | 351 | 0 | 22 | 23 | |
| | 352 | 0 | 11 | 70 | |
| | 353 | 0 | 05 | 85 | |
| | 356 | 0 | 10 | 57 | |
| | 689 | 0 | 15 | 60 | |
| | 634 | 0 | 10 | 00 | |
| | 685 | 0 | 01 | 65 | |
| | 635 | 0 | 11 | 68 | |
| | 636 | 0 | 06 | 14 | |
| | 637 | 0 | 06 | 01 | |
| | 681 | 0 | 00 | 18 | |
| | 680 | 0 | 04 | 98 | |
| | 677 | 0 | 12 | 48 | |
| | 639 | 0 | 00 | 32 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-----|---|----|----|
| | 676 | 0 | 03 | 38 |
| | 675 | 0 | 04 | 16 |
| | 674 | 0 | 05 | 46 |
| | 673 | 0 | 11 | 05 |
| | 672 | 0 | 16 | 25 |

[No.-01316/213/91-ONG.D.-IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग

बम्बई, ७ मई, १९९२

क्रा.अ.१४५९:—सांविधिक आदेश सरकारी परिसर (अप्राधिकृत अधिवासियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, १९७१ (१९७१ का ४०) की धारा ३ द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में भारत सरकार के दिनांक १० जनवरी, १९८९ की अधिसूचना सं. सांविधिक आदेश : १४३२ के अधिक्रमण में, इस अधिक्रमण से पूर्व किए गए संबंधित कार्यों तथा छूटे हुए कार्यों जिनको किया जाना है, को छोड़कर अन्य कार्यों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निम्न सारणी में स्तम्भ (१) में उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड के अधिकारी एवं निगम प्राधिकारी होने, तथा भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के समतुल्य पदाधिकारी होने के नाते उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए संपदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है तथा उक्त अधिकारी दी गई सारणी के स्तम्भ II में निर्दिष्ट सरकारी परिसरों के संबंध में अपने क्षेत्राधिकार की स्थानीय सीमा में उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा प्रदत्त उसके अंतर्गत संपदा अधिकारी को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग एवं कार्य करेंगे।

अधिकारी का पदनाम सरकारी परिसर एवं क्षेत्र अधिकार की स्थानीय सीमाएं

| (1) | (2) |
|--|--|
| १. कम्पनी सचिव इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई | देश में जहाँ कहीं भी इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड के प्रत्येक उसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन उनके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए |

(1)

(2)

२. वरिष्ठ महाप्रबंधक (कार्मिक एवं प्रशासन) बम्बई महानगर प्रत्येक नई बंबई प्रत्येक जाने जिले में इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड के प्रत्येक उनके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन उनके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन उनके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए प्रत्येक व्यवसाय के लिए अनुमति तथा अनुज्ञप्ति पर लिए गए आवासीय या गैरआवासीय, सभी परिसर
३. प्रबंधक (कार्मिक एवं प्रशासन), उड़ीसा राज्य के इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड के प्रत्येक उनके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन उनके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड, छत्तपुर, गंजाम जिला उड़ीसा (क) छत्तपुर (गंजाम जिले के संयंत्र स्थल) (ख) मट्टीखल्लों में प्रत्येक कानोनी, और (ग) भुवनेश्वर में पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर
४. उप महाप्रबंधक (कार्मिक एवं प्रशासन), इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स प्रभाग, चबोतमंडल केरल राज्य में रेयर अर्थ्स प्रभाग, इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स के प्रत्येक उनके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन उनके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए सभी परिसर।
५. प्रबंधक (कार्मिक एवं प्रशासन) इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड, चबोत संयंत्र केरल राज्य में चबोत संयंत्र इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स के प्रत्येक उनके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन उनके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए खनन क्षेत्रों सहित सभी परिसर।
६. प्रबंधक (कार्मिक एवं प्रशासन) इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड, मनवल-कुरिची संयंत्र कन्याकुमारी जिला, तमिलनाडु में इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स के प्रत्येक उनके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए खनन क्षेत्रों सहित सभी परिसर।

[सं. ३/१०(२५)/८८/पी एच डी]

भार.एस. सखेता, उप सचिव

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Bombay, the 7th May, 1992

S.O.1459—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy, No. S.O.1432, dated the 10th January, 1989, except as respects things done as omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby appoint the officers mentioned in column (1) of the Table below, being officers of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, a corporate authority, and also equivalent to the rank of the Gazetted Officers of the Government of India to be the Estate Officers for the purposes of the said Act and the said officer shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on Estate Officers, by or under the said Act, within the local limits of their jurisdiction in respect of the public premises specified in column (2) of the said Table.

| Designation of the officer | Public premises and local limits of jurisdiction |
|---|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. Company Secretary, Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay. | All premises, including the mining areas, residential or non-residential belonging to or taken on lease by |

1

2

2. Sr. General Manager,
(Personnel and Administration), Bombay.

3. Manager (Personnel and Administration),
Orissa Sands Complex, (OSCOM), Indian
Rare Earths Limited, Chatrapur, Ganjam,
Dist. Orissa.

4. Dy. Gen. Manager, (Personnel and Adminis-
tration), Indian Rare Earths Division,
Udyogamandal.

5. Manager (Personnel and Administration),
Indian Rare Earths Limited, Chavara Plant.

6. Manager (Personnel and Administration),
Indian Rare Earths Limited, Manavalkurichi
Plant.

or given for use or occupation to or under the ad-
ministrative control of IRE, wherever they are loca-
ted in the Country.

All premises, residential or non-residential belonging to
or taken on lease by or on leave and licence by or
given for use or occupation to or under the adminis-
trative control of Indian Rare Earths Limited in
Greater or in New Bombay or in Thana District.

All premises, including mining areas, belonging to or
taken on lease or under the administrative control
of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, in the State of
Orissa, namely,—

(a) Plant site at Chatrapur (in the District of
Ganjam).

(b) Residential colony at Mattikhallo, and

(c) Premises taken on lease in Bhubaneswar.

All premises belonging to or taken on lease or un-
der the administrative control of the IRE, Rare
Earth Division, in the State of Kerala.

All premises including mining areas, belonging to or
taken administrative control of IRE, Chavara Plant
in the State of Kerala.

All premises, including mining areas, belonging to or
taken on lease, in Kanyakumari Dist. Tamil Nadu.

[No. 3/10(25)/88/PSU]

R.S. SAXENA, Dy. Secy.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 मई, 1992

क्र.भा. 1460:—चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7
और 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37)
की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते
हुए और इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 28-2-1992 की अधिसूचना 809/7/92
एफ. (सी) के पत्राचार में, केन्द्र सरकार लिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल
प्रभाव से अगले आदेश होने तक, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के द्वारा
पैनल में सदस्य के रूप में नामित करती है :-

1. श्री मधाली राधकरन,
2. डा. सुं. कृ. बलराम
3. श्री टी. वेंकटरमय्या
4. श्री जी. वेंकटेश्वर चौधरी
5. श्री एम.एस. रेड्डी
6. डा. बी. मालकोंडा रेड्डी
7. श्रीमती एस.पी. कनक राजू
8. श्री बी० एन० . गौड़,

9. सुश्री बी. सातो रानी आनन्द राव

10. श्री एम.एल. नरसिम्हाराव

11. श्री के. बालासुब्रमण्यम

12. श्रीमती एस.पी. सुशिला कनक राजू

13. श्री एन. लक्ष्मी नारायण

14. श्री सुंकरा कनक राव

15. डा. वसा प्रभावती

16. श्री पी.एस. भार. अंजनेया शारदा

17. श्री के. नागभूषणम

18. श्री एस. भार. सत्यदेव

19. श्री पी. सुधाकर रेड्डी

20. सुश्री के. श्रीदेवी

21. श्री एन. सीताराम राजू

22. डा. के. कृष्णामूर्ति

23. डा. (श्रीमति) महानक्ष्मी

24. श्री एम० श्रीनिवास राव

25. श्री कनक राव सलाही

26. श्री नागेश्वरराव कोडुरु
27. श्री मुक्कानाहल बी राव
28. श्री सी.जे. रेड्डी
29. सुश्री मलिनी गंधर
30. श्री के. जगदीश्वर रेड्डी
31. श्री बी. पुष्पेन्द्रसुतन
32. श्री के. रामचन्द्र चरैया
33. श्री सी.बी. सुब्बा राव
34. श्रीमती मनी
35. श्री के.बी.एस. नायडू

[फाइल संख्या 809/7/92-एफ. (सी)]

एम.एस. सेठी, डेस्क अधिकारी

33. Shri C. V. Subbh Rao
34. Smt. Mani
35. Shri K. V. S. Naidu.

[File No. 809/7/92-F. (C)]

M. S. SETHI, Desk Officer.

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय

(नागर विमानन विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 मई, 1992

का.आ. 146I:- राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1985 (1985 का 64) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (3) (क) द्वारा प्रबल शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, श्री की.एन. अर्धनारीयस्वरन को उनके द्वारा कार्यभार ग्रहण किये जाने की तारीख से राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फाइल संख्या ए बी 11035/3/91 एन.ए. (बी बी)]

एम.एम. भारद्वाज, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM

(Department of Civil Aviation)

New Delhi, the 22nd May, 1992

S.O. 145I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3)(a) of Section 3 of the National Airports Authority Act, 1985 (64 of 1985), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. N. Ardhanareswaram as Chairman of the National Airports Authority with effect from the date he takes over.

[F. No. AV. 11013/3/91-NAA/VB]

A. M. BHARDWAJ, Jt. Secy.

धन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली 11 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1462 — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कैंबरा बैंक के प्रबन्धकों के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बम्बई के पंचद को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-5-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एन-12012/264/85-डी-2(ए)]

वी.के. वेणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 11th May, 1992

S.O. 1462.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of Canara Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 8-5-92.

[No. L-12012/264/85-DII(A)]

V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 18th May, 1992

S.O. 1460.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and in continuation of this Ministry's Notification No. 809/7/92-F. (C), dated 28th February, 1992, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as Members of the Hyderabad Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect and until further orders :—

1. Shri Maddali Raghavaram
2. Dr. Sunku Balaram
3. Shri T. Venkatramayya
4. Shri G. Venkateswara Chowdary
5. Shri M. S. Reddy
6. Dr. V. Malkonds Reddy
7. Smt. S. P. Kanaka Rajy
8. Shri V. N. Gowd
9. Mrs. B. Jhansi Rani Ananda Rao
10. Shri M. L. Narasimha Rao
11. Shri K. Balasubramanian
12. Smt. S. P. Susheela Kanaka Raju
13. Shri N. Laxminarayana
14. Shri Sunkara Kanaka Rao
15. Dr. Vasa Prabhavati
16. Shri P. S. R. Anjaneya Sastri
17. Shri K. Nagabhushanam
18. Shri S. R. Satyadev
19. Shri P. Sudhakar Reddy
20. Ms K. Sreedevi
21. Shri N. Seetharama Raju
22. Dr. K. Krishnamurthy
23. Dr. (Smt.) Mahalakshmi
24. Shri M. Srinivasa Rao
25. Shri Kanaka Rao Saladi
26. Shri Nageswara Rao Koduru
27. Shri Mukkanile V. Rao
28. Shri C. J. Reddy
29. Ms Nalani Shankar
30. Shri K. Jagadishwara Reddy
31. Shri D. Purushothaman
32. Shri K. Rama Chandra Charya

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL

TRIBUNAL NO. 2, AT BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT 2/48 of 1986

PRESENT :

Shri P. D. APSHANKAR, Presiding Officer.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Canara Bank.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer : Mr. R. S. Pai, Advocate.

For the Workmen : M. B. Anchan, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Banking. STATE : Maharashtra.

Bombay, the 27th April, 1992

AWARD PART - I

The Central Government by their order No. L-12012/264/85-D.II(A), dated 27-11-1986 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :

"Whether the dismissal of Shri H. T. Koli, Clerk of Canara Bank, Malad West, Branch, Bombay with effect from 25-2-1982 by the management of the Canara Bank, Bombay, is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. The case of the workman Shri H. T. Koli as disclosed from the statement of claim and the further statement of claim (Exs. 2 and 4) filed by them in person in short is thus :

The said workman joined the service in the Canara Bank as a Typist-cum-Clerk in 1975 at Queen's Road Branch, Bombay. In 1980 he was transferred to the Malad West, Branch. He was working very honestly and sincerely, while he was in service. However, while he was working in the loan Section, a charge-sheet dated 24-5-1982 was issued against him, and he was suspended from service. It was alleged against him that he had committed the misconduct and defrauded the bank to the extent of Rs. 77,600 in conspiracy with one Shri Shankar Sanjeeva Rao. Thereafter an enquiry was held against him, and on the basis of the findings recorded by the enquiry officer, he was dismissed from the service of the bank with effect from 28-5-1984 purporting to have been passed by the General Manager on 14-6-1984.

3. The workman further stated thus :

The charges levelled against him are baseless and the charge sheet is illegal. He was in no way connected with the alleged fraud, and he has unnecessarily been involved in the case of the alleged fraud. In fact some other members of the staff are connected with that fraud, and they involved him in the present case. The officer in Charge of the Malad Branch Shri P. Ratnakumar and some other members of the staff are involved in that matter of the alleged fraud. The workman had given a certain statement to the Bank Management, but it was not written by him voluntarily, and it was obtained from him under coercion, and he only put his signature below that alleged statement admitting the guilt. The enquiry conducted against him was conducted in utter violation of the principles of natural justice. After he was issued the charge-sheet, he had called for some documents from the Bank Management, but they were not supplied to him. He was not allowed to avail the services of

an advocate to represent him on his behalf. He had request the Canara Bank Staff Union to defend him in the enquiry. However, the union had refused to defend him. Therefore he requested the Bank to allow him to engage a services of a lawyer. However that request was rejected by the Bank Management. As such, there was nobody to defend him in the enquiry proceedings, and this was against the principles of natural justice.

4. The workman further alleged that the enquiry officer had acted as a prosecutor as well as a judge. Nobody had appeared as a representative of the bank during enquiry proceedings. The enquiry officer was biased against the workman, and the findings of the enquiry officer are perverse. The enquiry officer did not obtain the signatures of the workman on the proceedings as and when they were recorded. The Handwriting Expert's opinion is in favour of the workman. The General Manager had already decided to dismiss him from service before the enquiry officer submitted his report to the Bank Management. He was governed by the Awards and the Bipartite Settlements. As such the Bank should have held the disciplinary proceedings against him under the Bipartite Settlements. However, the bank took the action against him under the Canara Bank Service Code, and this is illegal. The punishment of dismissal awarded to him for the alleged misconduct is disproportionate to the alleged misconduct. The workman, therefore, lastly prayed that this Tribunal should hold the action of the Bank Management in question as unjust and illegal, and should direct the Bank Management to reinstate him in service with full back wages and continuity of service.

5. The Bank Management by their Written Statement and Additional Written Statement (Exs. M/3 and M/5) opposed the said claim of the workman, and in substance contended thus :

The said workman was working as a Clerk at the Malad West, Branch of the Bank in 1980. He committed a fraud to the extent of Rs. 77,600 by inflating the credit balance of the Savings Bank Account of one of the Customers of the bank viz. Shri Shankar Sanjeeva Rao. Hence a charge-sheet was issued to him in that respect. The charge against the workman in substance was thus ; "On 27-4-1982 a Savings Bank Account was opened in the name of Shri Sanker Sanjeeva Rao at the Malad branch of the bank, who was also operating a Current Account in the name and style of M/s. Modi Printers. After verification it was revealed that there was no person by name Shri Shankar Sanjeeva Rao at the address given. The Current Account of Modi Printers was opened with the introduction of one Shri Ajit Singh Rana at the instance of the workman. The Bank opened the Savings Bank Account No. 15052 purporting to be of Shri Shankar Sanjeeva Rao on the strength of his Current Account. The Saving Bank Account was opened on 27-4-1982 with a deposit of Rs. 5 only. The said deposit was altered by adding the figure '1400' to the left hand side of the figure '5'. In other words, the deposit amount of Rs. 5 was altered to Rs. 14005. Again on 28-4-1982 the deposit amount of Rs. 15 was altered to Rs. 6015. Similarly, on 6-5-1982 the deposit amount of Rs. 25 was altered to Rs. 18025. Again on 12-5-1982 a deposit amount of Rs. 100 was altered to Rs. 40,100. Thus between 27-4-1982 to 15-5-1982 a sum of Rs. 77,600 was transferred to M/s. Modi Printers from the said Saving Bank Account by fraudulently altering the figures as above, and enabled the account holder to withdraw the amount on various dates. The said alterations were made by the workman after the Supervisor had put his initials against the original entries in the ledger. The workman in connivance and in conspiracy with the said Shankar Sanjeeva Rao defrauded the Bank to the extent of Rs. 77,600.

6. The Bank Management further contended thus :

A detailed domestic inquiry as per the Service Rules applicable to the workman, was held against him. In that enquiry the workman fully participated, and the enquiry officer on the basis of the evidence on

record, found the workman guilty of the charges levelled against him and recommended the punishment of dismissal. The Disciplinary Authority, taking into consideration the gravity of the misconduct, imposed the punishment of dismissal against him. Against that order the workman filed the appeal to the Appellate Authority which was rejected by it. Thereafter the workman moved the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) for his intervention in the matter. As the conciliation proceeding entered in failure, the Central Government made the Reference, as above.

7. The Bank Management further contended thus :

It is not true that the workman was working honestly and faithfully while in service of the Bank. The workman had made the statement admitting the suit voluntarily, and it was not obtained from him by anybody by force. It is not true that some other members of the staff, or officer in-charge, Shri Ratnakumar is involved in the said fraud. It is not true that the relevant documents asked for by the workman, were not supplied to him. As regards the request of the workman for the assistance of a lawyer, the Bank Management contended that normally a lawyer is not permitted under the rules applicable to the workman. Further the present case did not involve any legal complications, and hence the competent authority did not permit the workman to engage the services of lawyer. The workman fully participated in the enquiry. He was given full opportunity to prove his case. It is not true that the enquiry officer acted as a prosecutor as well as a Judge. It is not true that the report of the hand writing expert is in favour of the workman. It already decided to dismiss the workman from service before the enquiry officer submitted his report. The workman at the time of joining the service in the Bank, had signed the agreement that he was accepting the service conditions of the Canara Bank Service Code, and as such, the enquiry against him was held as per the regulations of that code. Further, the provisions of the Canara Bank Service Code and of the Bipartite Settlements are consistent with each other, and are not conflicting with each other. The Bank Management therefore lastly prayed that this Tribunal should hold their action in the matter as just and proper, and should reject the prayer of the workman.

8. Issues framed at Ex. 6 are:

- (1) Whether the workman proves that the inquiry held against him, was not held properly, that he was not given proper opportunity to defend himself and the rules of natural justice were not followed ?
- (2) Does he prove that the Inquiry Officer had a biased view against him, and his findings are improper and perverse ?
- (3) Whether the dismissal of Shri H. T. Koli, Clerk of Canara Bank, Malad West Branch, Bombay with effect from 25-2-1982 by the Management of the Canara Bank, Bombay is justified ?
- (4) If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?
- (5) What Award ?

9. The issue Nos. 1 and 2 were tried as preliminary Issues. My findings on issue No. 1 is in the affirmative. As such no finding is recorded on Issue No. 2.

REASONS

ISSUE NO 1

10. The workman filed his affidavit in support of his case at Ex. W/21, and filed the additional affidavit at Ex. W/22. He was cross-examined on behalf of the Bank Management. The Bank Management filed the affidavit of the Enquiry Officer Shri Y. M. Shivamurthy in support of their case at Ex. M/24 and he was cross-examined on behalf of the

workman. According to the workman, the enquiry held against him was not held properly and the rules of natural justice were not followed. However, in his cross-examination he admitted and stated thus :

A charge-sheet was issued against him by the Bank Management, and he replied to it. The enquiry started against him on 22-8-1983. He had attended the enquiry proceedings on that day. A copy of the enquiry proceedings of that day was supplied to him by the enquiry officer, and he put his signature below the original proceedings. He has passed the Inter-Arts examination. The enquiry officer had explained to him the charge levelled against him. He had requested for time to enable him to engage a representative on his behalf, and the enquiry officer had granted him the time. He had approached the union, and the Secretary of the Union told him that the Union could not appoint any person to defend him during the enquiry proceeding.

11. The workman further stated in his cross-examination thus :

From the beginning upto the date of the conclusion of the enquiry proceedings, he was supplied with the copies of the enquiry proceedings from time to time. The Bank Management did not allow him to engage an advocate to defend him in the enquiry proceedings. He had tried to engage the service of some other persons to defend him in the enquiry proceeding, but he could not get any such person. He himself cross-examined all the witnesses examined during the enquiry proceedings. He was supplied with all the copies of the documents produced by the Management during the enquiry proceedings. A criminal case is pending against him for the charge of misappropriation and fraud in the Court of the Metropolitan Magistrate at Esplanade, Bombay, since 1983. As per his appointment letter in the service of the bank he was told by the bank management that his service conditions are governed by the Canara Bank Service Code.

12. It is thus quite clear from the different statement and admissions made by the workman as above, that generally the enquiry held against him was held properly and he was given proper opportunity to defend himself. However, the present enquiry proceedings are suffering from a further serious infirmity. Admittedly nobody from the workman's Union had represented him during the enquiry proceedings. The workman had requested the Bank Management to allow him to engage the services of an advocate, but that request was refused by the Bank Management. In that respect my attention was drawn on behalf of the workman to the case reported in 1983 L.I.C. page 419, (Board of Trustees of Port of Bombay Vs. Dilipkumar), wherein it was held by the Supreme Court thus :

"In our view we have reached a stage in our onward march to fair play in action that where in an enquiry before a domestic Tribunal the delinquent Officer is pitted against a legally trained mind, if he seeks permission to appear through a legal practitioner the refusal to grant this request would amount to denial of reasonable required to defend himself and the essential principles of natural justice would be violated."

The same view has been taken by the High Court, Bombay in the case reported in 1986 L.I.C. page 613 (Antonio B. Furtado Vs. Bank of India and others), wherein it was held that not allowing the representation of an employee by a lawyer would result in violation of the principles of natural justice. The Bank Management however relied upon the different cases of the Supreme Court of the year 1972 and of the previous years, wherein it was held that if the request of the workman for allowing him to defend by a lawyer is not granted, the enquiry held against him cannot be vitiated on that ground.

13. As noted above, the said view of the Supreme Court that the enquiry held cannot be vitiated on the ground that the workman was not allowed to be represented by a lawyer was taken in the year 1972 and thereafter. However the view that the workman should not be refused the assistance of a legal practitioner in the domestic enquiry, has been taken in 1983. As such, the view as of the year 1983 will prevail over the previous views of the year 1972. Therefore, we have to see whether the request of the workman in question for allowing him to be represented by a legal practitioner was considered by the Bank Management as per the view of the Supreme Court as in 1983, i.e. as per the law then prevalent. The charge in the present case for the alleged fraud of Rs. 77,600 was framed by the Bank Management against the workman on 24-5-1982. The enquiry officer was appointed by the order dated 9-7-1983. The first witness for the Bank Management was examined on 2-1-1984. So, in July 1983 and in January, 1984 the workman wanted the assistance of a legal practitioner to defend him during the enquiry proceedings, and the request in that respect was refused by the Bank then. Thus, this decision taken by the Bank Management was contrary to the said view of the Supreme Court as prevalent in 1983. Therefore the Bank Management should have allowed the workman to be represented by a legal practitioner during the enquiry proceedings which were conducted in 1983 and onwards. As the workman was not allowed that opportunity, the final conclusion to be arrived at, is that the enquiry held against the workman was not held properly and as per the rules of natural justice, even though the workman was given the proper opportunity in other respects.

14. According to the workman, the enquiry held against him should have been held as per the regulations of the Bipartite Settlements, and not as per the regulations of the Canara Bank Service Code, as held against him. However, as noted above, when he entered into the service of the bank he had agreed that he was bound by the service regulations of the Canara Bank Service Code. Further, the regulations of Canara Bank Service Code and of the Bipartite Settlements regarding the holding of a domestic enquiry are consistent with each other and are not contradictory to each other. I therefore find that the enquiry held against the workman as per the Canara Bank Service Code was proper.

15. In the result, for the reasons mentioned above, issue No. 1 is found in the affirmative, viz., that the enquiry held against the workman was not held properly and he was not given proper opportunity to defend himself. In view of this finding on Issue No. 1, no finding is recorded on Issue No. 2, as in case the workman would have been allowed to be represented by a legal practitioner, the evidence on record before the enquiry officer would have been a different one, and the enquiry officer would have also come to some other conclusion.

P. D. APSHANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1463:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, युनाईटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-5-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एन-12011/77/88-डी-2(ए)]

वी.के. वेणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th May, 1992

S.O. 1463.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government In-

dustrial Tribunal, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Mgt. of United Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 12-5-92.

[No. L-12011/77/88-D.II(A)]

V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GANPATI SHARMA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,

NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 66/87

In the matter of dispute between :
Shri Shyam Lal Sharma, Daftri
through the Regional Secretary,
United Bank of India Sramik Karamchhari Samity
12/4, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.

Versus

The Regional Manager,
United Bank of India,
Ansal Bhawan,
16, K.G. Marg, New Delhi.

APPEARANCES :

Shri B. Chatopadhyaya for the workman.

Shri P. R. Roy for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-12011/70/86-D.II(A) dated the 31st August, 1987 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the demand of Regional Secretary, United Bank of India Sramik Karamchhari Samity for officiating allowance in respect of Shri Shyam Lal Sharma, Daftri for having worked on jobs required of clerk during the period 23-12-1973 to 31-8-1982 is justified ? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

2. The workman in his statement of claim has alleged that he was taken as Daftri on 22-12-73 from Hindustan Mercantile Bank due to an agreement of merger between Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd. and United Bank of India. The workman concerned has also been an active worker and office bearer of United Bank of India Sramik Karamchhari Samity, registered trade Union. The officer and the authorities of the Khari Baoli Branch of the bank had been indulging in the unfair labour practice against the members of the said Samity with the mala fide intention of denying the rightful claims. The management of the bank was violating the proceedings of the bipartite settlement and also its own laid down policies.

3. Since 23-12-73 the workman concerned was asked under the verbal orders from the branch officials to perform the following duties :

- (a) Maintaining of Filing Register, records, delivery or voucher movement register.
- (b) Indenting of stationery and issuing and stocking of stationery independently without any supervision or any clerk.
- (c) Taking of periodical stock of stationery and its valuation.
- (d) Filing all papers in respective files without any 'indication mark' marked by the concerned clerk.
- (e) Maintaining independently of old records of Bank without any guidance from any clerk who is/are responsible for that.
- (f) Indexing of files, sorting of papers subjectwise without any indication mark thereon and file in their respective files.

- (g) Issuance of stationery to various sections of the branch independently and other general duties pertaining to stationery, record, stock, indenting etc.

4. The workman concerned filed his claim for officiating allowance for having worked on jobs required of clerk during the period commencing from 23-12-73 as provided in settlement dated 19-10-66. The Regional Manager made an investigation at the branch and found that the claim of the workman concerned was justified and he was performing the duties of job required of clerk from the said date. No payment was made to him but he was asked to discontinue the performance of the said work forthwith. The branch official did not care to follow the orders dated 30-1-82 of the Regional Manager and it was only on 24-3-82 that the workman concerned was asked not to handle voucher delivery register and filing index register. He again submitted his claim for officiating allowance which was again declined, on flimsy ground. The claim of the workman did not rest on the system of the bank but on the provisions of the Bipartite Settlement. On 31-8-82 the branch manager settled the issue of the job which was performed by the workman concerned and vide letter of the said date he informed the workman that the voucher movement register will be maintained by Shri A. K. Mehta and filing index register by Shri S. K. Nayar to whom the duties were given as per job allocation. It was on that date that the management withdrew the job required to be performed by the clerical cadre from the workman concerned. Union made a written request to settle the claim of the officiating allowance in respect of the workman concerned. He filed an application under section 33-C (2) of the I. D. Act which was dismissed on the ground that the case should be decided under reference under section 10 of the I. D. Act. Hence this reference.

5. The Management in reply to the statement of claim denied any right of the workman to get the said allowance. It was further alleged that he was not liable to perform any duties relating to clerical cadre and in case he had done any job he must have done of his own will for which he cannot claim any allowance from the bank. No order was passed by any official of bank to the workman to perform any particular duties of clerical nature. The story that he performed the clerical duties from 23-12-73 to 31-8-82 were also baseless and concocted. He was never asked to do any job pertaining to clerical cadre and he has got no right to claim any officiating allowance for working in the said cadre. His claim was fully unjustified and unreasonable and liable to be dismissed.

6. Management examined in support of its evidence Shri R. N. Goel MW-1 and Jagdish Chander Mittal Branch Manager MW-2 while the workman appeared himself as WW-1.

7. I have heard representative for the parties and have gone through the record.

8. Representative for the management in this case has urged that the workman was not eligible for any allowance as he was never asked by the bank to discharge any duties of clerical nature. He had filed an application under Section 33-C(2) of the I. D. Act claiming the arrears of wages for his having worked as a clerk when he was posted at Khari Baoli Branch. That ICA No. 16/83 was contested by the bank on the ground that the workman was never required to do any such job and the said application was dismissed on 16-4-85. A workman being a daftry is required to discharge the following duties for the purposes of becoming eligible to get daftry special allowance :

- (i) Simple binding of books and registers ;
- (ii) Press Copying
- (iii) Filing independently letters in respective files as per indication marked therein ;
- (iv) Assisting in issuing stationery ;
- (v) Stocking under evidence old records in orderly manner and assisting in giving them out when required .

- (vi) Undertaking the whole process of sorting, arranging, numebrring tallying the total number and stitching the vouchers.

The above duties have been enumerated under Bank's written statement dated 13-6-88. Management witnesses firmly deposed that he was never asked nor required to do any job beyond the statutory duties of working as a Daftry. The workman admitted that he was doing the job of maintenance of filing, registers, records, delivery etc., indenting of Stationery; filing all papers in the files and maintaining records etc. These job were applicable to a Daftry only. Record Delivery register was not maintained at the Khari Baoli Branch and the old record produced on demand of the workman carried the initials of the clerk and not the workman in question. This was revealed from the statement of Shri P. N. Goel MW-1. Shri R. N. Goel further deposed that the workman was never asked either verbally or in writing to perform the duties. He was required to deal as Daftry. Similar was the statement of the management witness Shri C. Mittal.

9. The Management representative has referred to clause 9.10 of the Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-66 wherein it was stated that the workman to officiate in a post in a higher cadre, it will do so by an order in writing. No order in writing was alleged nor placed on record by the workman and if the workman had done anything of his own just to learn the job of higher cadre he could not be given the benefit of the same.

10. The representative for the workman on the other hand has urged that the workman had been doing the job of a clerk which he was supposed to do through verbal and written orders. He has referred to orders dated 29-1-75, 3-2-76, 23-12-77, 4-8-78 and so on. These orders were given for Printing/Stationery, indenting, Stock taking, Assisting the Auditors etc. These were the job for a clerk to do which this workman was doing. The record delivery register was signed by Shyam Lal workman in the column of initials of Record Keeper and they were countersigned by an officer/accountant/Manager in the officer column. The workman according to the representative was not performing only duties of a daftry but in addition to those duties he was performing the duties of a clerk as well. It was on 30-1-82 vide annexure W-1 that the management had to write a letter that he should discontinue forthwith the work regarding printing and stationery. All these facts go to prove that the workman had been performing the duties of a clerk and was, therefore, entitled for the allowance of higher grade post.

11. A perusal of the points urged and the evidence produced by the representative for the parties in this case leads me to the definite conclusion that for performance of higher duties by an official of lower cadre there must always be a written order as per 9.10 Bipartite Settlement. There is no such order in this case. Even if it be presumed that the workman had been performing some duties of clerical nature that does not mean that he was exclusively doing the clerical job and he deserves to be paid the difference of his pay and that of the higher cadre post. Moreover, if the official had been performing some functions of his own it was not unnatural in the offices for the lower category staff to work or assist their seniors just with the hope that they were learning the work of higher cadre post to which they may later on be promoted and the same may prove helpful to them. If he had been performing the functions of the asking of some other officer the same was an illegal order which he was not supposed to comply. He should have got the permission in writing to do the same job and in that situation the management would have been bound to pay him any allowance as per rules. In the situation as exist on this record there is nothing to suggest that the workman had performed the duties of clerical nature for which he was entitled to be compensated by way of any allowance. I therefore, find no force in this reference and order that the workman was not entitled to any officiating allowance for having worked on job required of clerk during the period 23-12-73 to 31-8-82.

Dated : 13th April, 1992.

GANPATI SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1464.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, ओरियण्टल बैंक आफ कामर्स के प्रबन्धन के संबद्ध नियोक्ताओं और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-5-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-12012/99/85-डी-4(ए)]

बी.के. वेणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th May 1992

S.O. 1464.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Oriental Bank of Commerce and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 12-5-92.

[No. L-12012/99/85-D.IV(A)]

V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk, Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GANPATI SHARMA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 42/86

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Bhagwan Dass Singhal son of Shri Narain Dass Singhal, r/o. Subzi Mandi Purahana. District Gurgaon.

Versus

The Regional Manager,
Oriental Bank of Commerce,
232, Model Town, Delhi Road, Rohtak.

APPEARANCES :

Shri I.D. Gupta—for the workman.
None—for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-12012/99/85-D.IV(A) dated 17-3-86 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of the Oriental Bank of Commerce in terminating the service of Shri Bhagwan Dass Singhal s/o Shri Narain Dass Singhal, Temporary Clerk of their Branch at NIT, Faridabad w.e.f. 3-7-84 is justified and in order ? if not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled and from what date."

2. The workman in his statement of claim has alleged that he was appointed as a clerk in the management bank at its NIT branch Faridabad against a permanent vacancy and joined his duties on 4-4-84. His services were terminated on 3-7-84. No letter of appointment was given to him while other persons were appointed after the termination of the services of the workman. The termination of the workman was thus illegal and unlawful and the management had adopted unfair labour practice and violated provisions of 549 and 522 of the Sastry Award. No notice was given to the workmen nor any payment in lieu of notice was made to him.

3. The management in its written statement contended that the workman was appointed as a clerk purely for a specific period of 90 days to work in the leave arrangement. He ceased to be in the employment of the bank after the lapse of specified period of 90 days and did not acquire any right or lien for permanent appointment. It was made clear to him that he was appointed against purely temporary post and after the expiry of the fixed period his services would automatically come to an end. It was also alleged that the recruitment in nationalised banks were made according to rules framed by the government of India through banking service recruitment board and no person could be recruited directly without going through that procedure. There was no violation of any provision of the I.D. Act in this case and the termination of the services of the workman was as a result of the expiry of Contractual period.

4. The management in support of its evidence examined Shri P. L. Adlakha MW1 while the workman himself appeared as MW1.

5. I have heard representative for the parties and have gone through the record.

6. The representative for the management has urged that the appointment of the workman was made for a period of 90 days and after the expiry of that contractual period his appointment comes to an end. There was no violation of any provision of the I.D. Act in this case. They have further urged that the recruitment could not be made directly after the nationalisation of the banks and the constitution of the Banking Service Recruitment Board. The more fact that any other person was appointed after the termination of the workman that would not in any way vest any right in the workman to claim the post. Any number of persons at any stage according to the requirement could be recruited on contractual basis but no right vest in them for claiming any permanent appointment in the institution. There was no force in the contention of the workman and the reference be dismissed.

7. The representative for the workman on the other hand has urged that no appointment letter was given to the workman and his appointment was not for a fixed period. He has referred to the statement of P. L. Adlakha MW1 to whom a direction was given to produce attendance register which he did not produce because the same would have proved as to whether the workman was appointed for a specific period or not. He further admitted that many new persons were employed in the month of July, 1984. The representative for the workman has discussed the evidence of P. L. Adlakha at length regarding the appointment of the workman for a fixed period and appointment of other person after the termination of the workman. He has urged that the allegation of the management was falsified from the very fact regarding its insertion of clause (bb) in section 2(oo) was made on 18-8-84 i.e. after the termination of the workman on 2-7-84. The said amendment was not retrospective. Therefore, the said clause of section 2(oo) was not applicable in the case of the workman. He has further urged that the guidelines by Banking Service Recruitment Board are merely guidelines and not statutory provisions. No resolution has been produced by the management to show that the recruitment would be done through the said Board. The workman was permanent employee and not temporary employee and, therefore, his services were illegally terminated and there was violation of section 25-H and G of the I.D. Act. He has referred to 1984 L.I.C. 445 1981, LIC 217 and has urged that there was clear cut violation of para 522 of the Sastry Award.

8. After having gone through the points urged before me and the written arguments filed by the parties I am of the definite view that the case of the workman has no legs to stand upon. A perusal of the statement of claim by the workman could show that the allegations made thereon do not stand true. It was alleged that the applicant was appointed against permanent vacancy. If any person could be appointed against permanent vacancy for a contractual period when the permanent incumbent was on leave, that does not entitle the person so appointed to claim permanency on that post. On the return of the original incumbent or

by the expiry of the period fixed his appointment comes to an end. No letter of appointment was with the workman to show as to what was his status and the fact that no resolution has been produced by the management to show that banking recruitment board procedure was adopted by the Management does not help him in any way. All the banks have to recruit people through the board and no branch manager or any senior person could recruit any person on permanent basis. Sh. P. L. Adlakha MWI has stated in his affidavit as well as in cross-examination that the workman was appointed for a period of 89 days which fact is recorded in the attendance register. He has further stated that the recruitment is made according to Government guidelines issued vide letter dated 6-6-80. No provision of law has been shown by the workman representative to establish that there was violation of any law or any right had vested in the workman by having worked in this organisation for a temporary period of 90 days. I do not find any force in the content on of the representative for the workman and, therefore, held that there was nothing illegal in the termination of the services of Bhagwan Dass Singhle clerk of the branch at N.I. Faridabad w.c.f. 3-7-84. The termination was justified and in order. Parties are, however, left to bear their own costs.

GANPATI SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1465—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मैसर्स भारत कोकिंग कोल लि. की अंगारपाथरा कोलियरी के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 2) धनबाद के पंचपद को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-5-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-20012/236/86-डी-3(ए)]

बी. के. वेणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th May, 1992

S.O. 1465.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Angarpathara Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 12-5-92.

[No. L-20012(236)/86-D.III(A)]

V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT : Shri B. Ram, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 112 of 1987

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Angarpathara Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen—None.

On behalf of the employers—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRIAL : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 30th April, 1992

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(236)/86-D.III(A), dated, the Nil.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Angarpathara Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, in accepting the resignation from service of their workman Smt. Khagia Kamin, Wagon Loader, under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme without giving a job to her dependant son is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

2. Soon after the receipt of the order of reference notices were duly served upon the parties. Both the parties made their respective appearance. Thereafter several adjournments were granted to the parties for filing their W.S. documents etc. But subsequently Shri B. Joshi Advocate for the management appeared before me and filed a petition praying to pass a "No dispute Award" as the dispute in question has amicably settled. I heard both the parties. Since the dispute in question has amicably settled between the parties and now there is no dispute existing between the workmen and the management, I am constrained to pass a "No dispute" Award in the reference.

B. RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1466—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मैसर्स भारत कोकिंग कोल लि. का महुदा क्षेत्र नं. 2 के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 2) धनबाद के पंचपद को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-5-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-20012/89/87-डी-3(ए)]

बी. के. वेणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th May, 1992

S.O. 1466.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of Mohuda Area No. II of M/s. BCCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 12-5-92.

[No. L-20012(89)/87-D. III(A)]

V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 273 of 1987

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Mohuda Area No. II of M/s. BCCL and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman—Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

On behalf of the employers—Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 29th April, 1992

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(89)/87-D. III(A), dated, the 25th September, 1987.

THE SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bhatdee Colliery of M/s. BCCL, P. O. Bhatdee, Distt. Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Janardan Prasad, Loader w.e.f. 3-2-1987 is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

2. One Shri Janardhan Prasad the concerned workman was dismissed from service with effect from 3-2-87 on the ground that he had entered into employment as under ground loader on 23-5-81 declaring himself to be the son of Akloo Gope, ex-loader of Bhatdih Colliery. But Shri Akloo Gope was not the real father and in this way Shri Janardan Prasad was alleged to have entered into the employment by fraudulent manner just for personal wrongful gain.

3. It is stated on behalf of the management that in the appointment letter Shri Prasad had been shown as the son of Shri Akloo Gope of village Kurami, P. O. Pampurki Ashram, P. S. Chas. Shri Prasad received his appointment letter and also put this signature on the office copy as an acknowledgement of the same. Before the letter of appointment was issued he was referred to the medical board for determination of his fitness for the post of Miner/loader and there also the name of the concerned workman was mentioned as Akloo Gope. Even in the Form B Register which is said to be the statutory record, the father name of Shri Prasad is Shri Akloo Gope. The identity card was issued to the concerned workman and there also his father's name was noted as Akloo Gope. The concerned workman became member of the O.M.P.F. where he declared his father's name as Ramu Prasad in the declaration Form A. Again while giving declaration in the Form Pen-II about his family status he declared Shri Ramu Prasad as his father. It is alleged that the Dy. Commissioner, Dhanbad on the basis of the complaint received from Shri Akloo Gope directed the management to enquire into the matter and to take suitable action against the concerned workman. Naturally on prima facie enquiry it was detected that Shri Janardhan Prasad was in fact Janardan Prasad Tewary and he had impersonated and obtained employment in fraudulent manner by giving wrong declaration about his parentage. Chargesheet was issued and after departmental enquiry he was found guilty. After that he was dismissed from service.

4. The workman has filed W. S. denying all the charges and it was stated that the management of M/s. BCCL had entered into an agreement with the father of the concerned workman namely Shri Ramu Tewary on 4-4-80 and had agreed to provide employment to three dependants of Shri Ramu Tewary and in consideration thereof Shri Ramu Tewary had agreed to sell his land to the management. As per agreement the land of the concerned workman has already been acquired by the management of BCCL.

5. According to agreements the management provided employment to Shri Satish Chandra Tewary and Janardan Prasad who are dependant of Shri Ramu Tewary and therefore there was nothing hide and seek and no question of any fraudulent act or entering into the employment by fraudulent means. The chargesheet was wrongly issued to the workmen on 9-7-86 and he was illegally dismissed from the services. The workman had raised industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad but it ended in failure resulting reference to this Tribunal.

6. Admittedly, the concerned workman was appointed as Miner/loader on 23-5-81 by an office order issued by the then Area Personnel Manager. As said above he was provided employment as one of the dependant of Shri Ramu Tewary as per agreement dt. 4-4-80. But according to the management the concerned workman committed fraud with the management for his own wrongful gain by declaring himself as the son of Shri Akloo Gope.

7. In the circumstances of the case the main point for consideration would be as to who is this workman. Whether he is the son of Akloo Gope of Ramu Tewary. The concerned workman always claimed to be the son of Ramu Tewary and according to him he was entered for the job in BCCL in land looser scheme and also as per agreement aforesaid.

8. The management has proved a good number of documents showing that the concerned workman was the son of Shri Akloo Gope and some of those documents have also been signed by the concerned workman himself thus giving a seal of authenticity that he was the son of Akloo Gope.

9. Here the main question arises as to why the management issued appointment letter in the name of Janardan Prasad son of Shri Akloo Gope. Admittedly, Shri Akloo Gope had retired long ago at his age and there was no provision that a son of a retired employee will necessarily get any employment under any scheme of the management. In absence of any such provision the management should have thought several times as to why this man is given employment. Again we find that there is nothing on the record to show that as to how the alleged fraudulent act was brought to the knowledge of the management. In the W.S. it is stated that the Dy. Commissioner, Dhanbad had advised the management to enquire into the matter but there is no paper to support this fact. The concerned workman entered into the employment in the year 1981 but he was issued chargesheet in 1986 say after 5 years of continuous service. Shri Akloo Gope was examined during the domestic enquiry. Here at this stage I would like to mention that the fairness of the domestic enquiry was conceded by the learned counsel for the workmen. Shri Akloo Gope has stated that the concerned workman got employment declaring himself as his son but in reality the concerned workman was not his son. Shri Gope stated that he has got his son namely Pran Gope. He refused to recognise the concerned workman. He wanted that his own son should get employment. The evidence of this witness was recorded on 11-9-86 and according to his own statement he required about 8 years back. It does not stand to my reason as to how Shri Akloo Gope was coming for employment of his son after 8 years of his retirement.

10. The learned counsel for the workmen contended at this stage that there must exist same mens rea for any wrongful act. In other words there must be some reasons or some purpose in doing any wrongful act. Admittedly as per agreement dated 4-4-80 (Ext. W-D) three sons of Ramu Tewary were to get employment under BCCL. The photo copy of the agreement reads as follows :—

"First party has already employed one of his son namely Shri Satish Chandra Tewary and at present two services is due from the BCCL and the BCCL is always ready to employ two services of 2 persons of the second party as per qualification."

It was contended that Shri Janardan Prasad being the son of Ramu Tewary was bound to get employment in BCCL as per agreement and then there could have been hardly any reason as to why the concerned workman will play fraud for seeking job. His job was already secured as per agreement. In the circumstances there can be no reason as to why he will declare himself as the son of Akloo Gope. The contention raised by the learned counsel for the workmen has got substance and as submitted there was no plausible reason for the concerned workmen to change his father's name. Shri Ramu Tewary had submitted a petition on 10-4-85 before the Deputy Chief Mining Engineer, Bhatdih colliery stating that Janardan Prasad the concerned workman was his son who got employment in the land looser scheme and as per agreement dated 4-4-80. However, he expressed surprise as to how father's name of Shri Janardan

Prasad was wrongly recorded in the record of the BCCL. According to him his third son Shri Bijoy Kumar was yet to get employment.

11. Let us examine some of the documents as referred to by the management. Ext. M-1 is the notice to the workman to attend the domestic enquiry. Ext. M-2, M-3 is the date of enquiry communicating to Shri Janardan Prasad. Ext. M-4 is the letter from Shri Janardan Prasad appointing Manohar Tewary as representative during the domestic enquiry. Ext. M-5 is the chargesheet dated 9-7-86 and Ext. M-6 is the reply to the chargesheet. Shri Janardan Prasad denied all the charges and asserted that he was the son of Ramu Tewary. He denied to be the son of Akloo Gope or Akloo Rajwar. Ext. M-7 is the proceeding of the enquiry. Ext. M-6 in the office of the appointment letter dated 23-5-81 wherein the concerned workman has been shown as the son of Shri Akloo Gope. It was urged on behalf of the management that the concerned workman had signed in token of the receipt of the appointment letter and thus he accepted that Akloo Gope was his father. It was submitted that the said act was fraudulent amounting to misconduct. In this very sequence I may refer to Ext. W-B which is the photo copy of the appointment letter wherein the father's name of the concerned workman has been noted as Ramu Tewary. The learned counsel for the management submitted that the concerned workman was asked to produce the original but he failed and that shows his malafide intention. Contrary to that the learned counsel for the concerned workman submitted that it was the bound duty of the management to prove charges against the concerned workman and the workman was not obliged to produce any paper. Anyway let us examine some other papers. Ext. ME is the carbon copy of the letter dated 23-4-81 written by Shri B. K. Singh, Sr. P. O. Mohuda area to medical Superintendent, Mohuda Area for medical examination of some of the workmen including the concerned workman. In this document I find that the name of Shri Janardan Prasad appears at Sl. No. 4 wherein he has been shown as the son of Akloo Gope. But on close examination it will simply reveal that there is thick overwriting just above the name of Shri Janardan Prasad. It appears that the name of some Gope had been written earlier which was penned through rather blurred and then the name of Janardan Prasad was written subsequently just below. This is the document of the management and it does not stand to my reason as to how this occurred. This over writing even does not bear any initial or signature of the writer. Ext. M-8 is the photo copy of the Form B Register and the name of Shri Janardan Prasad appears at Sl. No. 2059. There also his father's name has been shown as Akloo Gope but the Form does not appear to have been signed by the concerned workman against his name. I may examine two more documents—Ext. M-A and W-A which will simply reveal that the records were not maintained by the management properly and in fair manner. Ext. M-A's Form-II Pen i.e. a form concerning the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971 wherein the father's name of the concerned workman has been shown as Shri Ramu Prasad. While giving particulars of the family, the father's name has been shown as Ramu Prasad I may mention here that why the concerned workman will be changing his father's name from time to time and to his disadvantage. Similarly Ext. W-1 in the office order dated 22-2-85 whereby 30 minerloaders of Bhatdee Colliery who had been transferred to Bhurungia Project were released from the colliery with immediate effect. I find that the name of Shri Janardan Prasad appears at Sl. No. 26 and his father's name has been shown as Akloo Rajwar. At least this paper was not prepared by Janardan Prasad, the concerned workman. As stated earlier there was no reason as to why the concerned workman will become the son of Akloo Rajwar and for what advantage he will do it. This is suggestive of the fact that the concerned workman did not understand things before putting his signature on the document. His signature alone does not suggest that he was intelligent enough to read and understand those documents. All these things taken together will show that some body was creating nuisance. At least the concerned workman cannot manipulate things to his own disadvantage.

12. On the basis of my discussion made above I am to hold that the concerned workman was the son of Shri Ramu

Tewary and he got employment by virtue of the agreement dated 4-4-80. Even if the management feels that no such appointment letter was issued to the second son of Ramu Tewary still this will be deemed to be an employment by the management of the second son of Shri Ramu Tewary. No doubt certain document have been filed on behalf of the management wherein the father's name of the concerned workman have been shown differently. I do not think that they can be of any help to the management. On the other hand that shows that the documents were not maintained and prepared by the management in all fairness. Thus I am to hold further that the action of the management of Bhatdee Colliery of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Bhaidee, Dist. Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Janardan Prasad Loader w.e.f. 3-2-1987 is not justified. Consequently the concerned workman is entitled to be reinstated in his original job with full back wages and other consequential benefits, with effect from the date of his dismissal. The management is thus directed to reinstate the concerned workman with payment of full back wages and other consequential benefits within one month from the date of publication of the Award.

Sd/-

B. RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 मई, 1992

का.ग्रा. 1467—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, सेन्ट्रल माइन प्लानिंग एण्ड डिजाइन इंस्टीट्यूट लि० के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 1), धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-5-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-20012/21/90-आई.आर. (कोल-1)]

वी.के. वेणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th May, 1992

S.O. 1467.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, (No. 1), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Disputes between the employers in relation to the management of Central Mine Planning of Design Institute Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 8-5-92.

[No. L-20012(21)90. IR (COAL-I)]

V.K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD.

In the matter of reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 174 of 1990

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd., Ranchi.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri S.K. Mitra, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Shri B.K. Singh, Dy. Chief Personnel Manager, alongwith Shri Uday Prakash, Personnel Officer.

For the Workmen.—Shri Abraham Mathews, General Secretary, National Coal Workers Congress.

STATE:—Bihar. INDUSTRY:—Mine Planning & Design.

Dated, the 24th April, 1992

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/21/90-I.R.(Coal-I), dated, the 21st August, 1990, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2-A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. management discharging the services of Mines Aleyamma Samuel as Typist is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. The case of the management of Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd., Ranchi, as disclosed in the written-statement-cum-rejoinder, details apart, is as follows :

The present reference is not maintainable either in law or on facts. There existed no employer-employees relationship between the management and the concerned worker. The Central Government is not the appropriate Government to refer the dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal. Miss Aleyamma Samuel, the concerned worker, was never given employment by the management. She was neither deployed as casual or as regular worker. She was deployed for a temporary period on contractual basis for typing during the period from 8-11-87 to 16-4-1988 for 46 days only. She was paid on the basis of quantum of job done by her. She had never worked as casual typist and so the question of her being discharged from service does not arise.

3. The case of the concerned worker, Miss Aloyamma Samuel, as disclosed in the written statement submitted on her behalf by the sponsoring union, National Coal Workers Congress, briefly stated, is as follows :

Miss Aleyamma Samuel, the concerned worker, was employed as Typist on and from 20-1-87 on a consolidated wage of Rs. 15/- per diem on the so-called Casual/Voucher payment basis. The system of employing workmen as casuals and/or on voucher payment is in vogue in Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. for doing higher nature of job

while employing workmen on such job on substandard wages. By and large such workers employed as casual/on voucher payment are retained and regularised on the basis of jobs performed, particularly those having necessary influence or clout. This will be amply established by the Public Interest Writ Petition No. 9677/83 before Hon'ble Supreme Court, the order of the Hon'ble Court dated 20-2-1989 in together with Counter Affidavit by C.M.P.D.I. Ltd. and rejoinder by affidavit by the petitioner. The concerned worker is the lady worker ever employed on casual/voucher payment basis as Typist. She was employed and worked continuously from 20-7-1987 till she was arbitrarily discharged by verbal order on 14-4-1988. She had put in more than 240 days attendance in the year 1987. The C.M.P.D.I. Ltd. adopted and follow the Certified Standing Orders (Coal Mines) N.C.D.C. Ltd. The Standing Order envisage classification of workmen as follows :

- (i) Permanent, (ii) Probationer, (iii) Badli or substitute, (iv) Temporary, (v) Apprentice and (vi) Casual.

The Standing Order also define permanent and casual workmen. Miss Samuel, as stated before, worked continuously from 21-1-87 to 14-4-88 which is about 15 months and as such acquired the status of a permanent worker. A permanent workman cannot be legally discharged or retrenched without complying with the procedure prescribed under the Standing Orders and Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In fact, discharging of the concerned worker without notices, without paying retrenchment compensation and without complying with the legal provision is a nullity. The job of typist or Clerk or Steno Typist in C.M.P.D.I. Ltd. and for the matter of that in the whole of Coal India Ltd. is perennial/regular nature of job which has been categorised as regular post with prescribed pay scale, allowance and benefits. Typist is a regular post in the monthly Grade 'D' which cannot be classified as 'casual' in the Organisational set up of C.M.P.D.I. The relevant document discloses that the concerned worker was paid in her capacity as 'Typist.' The management discharged the concerned worker, but a large number of workmen, similarly situated and junior to her was retained in employment and after her discharge several new persons have been given fresh employment as casual workmen for similar and identical jobs. All such workmen have been regularised from the date of their engagement as casual workmen or on voucher payment, firstly as Category-I workmen and then placed in appropriate categories. The management's stance before the A.L.C. (C), Ranchi Conciliation Officer was that the concerned worker was not engaged as casual worker but was employed for typing work on contract basis and that she worked for 46 days during 8-11-87 to 16-4-88. In fact, she was employed from 20-1-87 and a case for fresh settlement was moved on 21-5-87 which was obtained. On the assurance of regularisation an application of the concerned worker was subsequently obtained on 8-10-86 and she was given training on the use of word processor, Text entry and taking out prints on Computer. Thus this story is having no basis on reality. The Govt. of India specifically directed all public sector industries including C.M.P.D.I. Ltd, that Contract Labour or Casual should not be

appointed on jobs which are of perennial nature. C.M.P.D.I. Ltd. by circular dated 6-7-87 directed all concerned that casual man-hills sanctioned should be utilised only for purely casual nature of job and that for regular nature of job requirement of manpower shall be referred to Headquarters for necessary action. The Chairman/Managing Director directed that instead of appointing new casual workmen who had worked in the Organisation should be given first preference and no new employment should be given. Higher management also directed to follow certain procedure in the matter of appointment of casual workmen. Apart from retaining several juniors to the concerned worker, a large number of new workmen employed on contract, i.e. voucher payment on typing, clerical or similar work was regularised, such as, Arvind Kumar, Paramjeet Singh, Reghubir Prasad Singh, Ghasham Kanak, Gora Chand Choudhry, A.K. Mishra, P.P. Mukherjee, Tapan Kr. Manjhi, Sajiban Prasad, B.N. Thakur, P. Bomik, Ram Nareish Singh, R.K. Banerjee, Maheshwar Mukhi, M.G. Khumbhalkar and Ram Lal Thapur were regularised. In view of these facts and circumstances, the union has submitted that the action of the management in discharging the concerned workman from service be held to be unjustified and prayed that she be reinstated in service with full back wages.

4. In rejoinder to the written statement of the sponsoring union, the management has asserted that the concerned worker was not engaged as casual Typist; she was deployed for a very temporary period on contract basis for typing during the period 8-11-87 to 16-4-88 for 46 days only. The management has regularised the services of such casual employees who had worked with the management against regular/vacant post and had put in 240 days of qualifying attendance in a year. The case referred to in the written statement of the union has got no relevancy with regard to the facts of the present case. The management has denied and disputed each and every contention of the sponsoring union in its rejoinder and has asserted that the management being a Government Company within the meaning of Sec. 617 of the Companies Act, has to abide by the provisions of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act. The management has denied that the concerned worker has put in more than 240 days attendance in 1987.

5. In rejoinder to the written statement of the management, the union has asserted that there existed employer-employee relationship between the management and the concerned worker. The present reference is maintainable and the Central Government is the appropriate Government to refer the dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal. It has been alleged that the concerned worker was arbitrarily discharged while retaining other workmen on similar job with similar mode of payment and after her discharge a large number of new persons were taken in on similar job and on similar rate of wages and these persons were ultimately regularised as Category-I and thereafter they have been regularised as Clerk Grade-III or L.D.C./Typist through stage manager interview/test. The union in its rejoinder has asserted the facts as disclosed in its written statement and refused the contentions of the management in its written statement.

6. In order to sustain its action the management has examined MW-1 D.P. Choudhary, who was heading the Project Planning of C.M.P.D.I. Ltd., Ranchi and laid in evidence a number of documents which have been marked Exts. M-1 to M-5.

On the other hand, the union has examined the concerned worker, Miss Aleyamma Sammuell as WW-1 and laid in evidence a sheet of documents which have been marked Exts. W-1 to W-14/29.

7. Admittedly, C.M.P.W. Institute, Ranchi, (hereinafter referred to as C.M.P.D.I., Ranchi, for the sake of brevity) is one of the subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. and these companies are wholly owned by the Central Government and their activities are carried on by and under the authority of Central Government. The management has also admitted that C.M.P.D.I. is a Government Company within the meaning of Section 217 of the Companies Act. Since C.M.P.I.L. is a company wholly owned by the Central and its activities are carried on by and under the authority of the Central Government, it can be concluded that the Central Government is the appropriate Government to make reference of the industrial dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

8. The case of the management is that Miss Aleyamma Sammuell was employed for a very temporary period between 8-11-87 and 16-4-88 for 46 days only on contractual basis for the job of typing and that she was paid on the basis of quantum of job done by her. On the other hand, the case of the sponsoring union is that she was employed as a Typist from 20-1-87 till 14-4-1988 on consolidated wages of Rs. 15 per diem on the so-called casual or voucher payment basis. The management has emphatically denied that she was employed or has worked as a casual typist.

The sponsoring union has underlined classification of workmen as per Certified Standing Orders of C.M.P.D.I. Ltd. The relevant provision of the Certified Standing Orders relating classification of workmen is :

- (i) Permanent, (ii) Probationer, (iii) Badli or substitute, (iv) Temporary, (v) Apprentice and (vi) Casual.

This statement of fact has not been assailed by the management. Thus, it is obvious from the relevant provision of Certified Standing Orders applicable to the workmen of C.M.P.D.I.L. that there is no scope or provision for employment of any workman on contractual basis. Even if, a workman engaged on contractual basis, such engagement is not in conformity with the relevant provision of Certified Standing Orders nor has it any assurance from the Certified Standing Orders. This being so, the management of the concerned worker by the management on contractual basis is not legal and justified.

9 The union has complained that the system of employing workman as casuals and/or on voucher payment basis is in vogue in C.M.P.D.I. Ltd. and for doing higher nature of jobs, the management is still employing such workers on sub-standard wages. The union cannot varily complain about engagement of

workmen on casual basis for the simple reason that Certified Standing Orders of the management which may be considered as service condition of the workmen of C.M.P.D.I.L. provides for classification of workmen as casual workmen. Anyway, it appears from documentary evidence, namely, Ext. W-7, W-8, W-9 and W-10 that the management engages casual workmen for performance of job of the establishment of the management. The management has taken the position that those casual workman who had worked against regular/vacant post completed 240 days or more in a year are regularised in service. This appears to be so as disclosed in Ext. W-10.

10. I have already pointed out that there is no provision in the Certified Standing Orders applicable to the workmen of C.M.P.D.I. Ltd. for engagement of any workman on contractual basis. The union has asserted that the concerned worker was employed as Typist on and from 20-1-87 on consolidated wages of Rs. 15 per day on the so-called casual/voucher payment basis and in the process she had put in more than 240 days attendance in 1987 and that her service was dispensed with arbitrarily by a verbal order dated 14-8-86. The management has disputed this and asserted that she was engaged as a Typist between 8-11-87 and 16-4-88 for 46 days only and she was paid on the basis of quantum of job done.

Admittedly, the concerned worker was employed in Project and Planning Division of C.M.P.D.I. Ltd. which was headed at one time by MW-1 D.P. Choudhary. Miss Aloyamma Samuel, the concerned worker, has stated in her testimony that she was employed as Typist from 21-1-87 till 14-4-88 on consolidated wages of Rs. 15 per diem and during this period she had worked continuously. MW-1 D.P. Choudhary has stated that the concerned worker was given some job of typing on contract basis and that she was given the job on this term because the job assigned to her was of sporadic nature. According to Shri Choudhary, she was engaged on 8-11-87 and retained till 14-4-88. The management has produced statement Ext. M-5 showing that the concerned worker was engaged on 8-11-87 intermittently and retained till 14-4-88 and in the process she completed only 66 days attendance (Ext. M-5). But I am constrained to state that the statement of Shri Choudhary and the document Ext. M-5 do not at all represent the true state of facts. Adverting to document styled bill for a workman engaged in Project and Planning Division for the job of typing (Exts. W-12 and W-14 series); it appears that way back on 7-10-87 Miss Aloyamma Samuel was engaged as Typist and that she worked in that capacity till 14-4-88. Miss Samuel as stated in her testimony that she was engaged on 21-1-87 and worked till 14-4-88. The union could not produce document in support of the fact that Miss Samuel was engaged on 21-1-87. The documentary evidence produced by the union is indicative of the fact of her engagement from 7-10-1987. But the management is the custodian of such documentary evidence because neither the union nor the worker can be expected to have copies of bills for payment prepared by the management. It has not been suggested to Miss Samuel in cross-examination that her statement that she was engaged on 21-1-87 and worked till 14-4-88 is false or incorrect. That being so, upon considera-

tion of documentary evidence and other evidence on record, I come to the conclusion that Miss Samuel was engaged in the job of typist on 21-1-87 and she worked in that capacity till 14-4-88.

11. Miss Aloyamma Samuel in her testimony has stated that she has read upto I.A. Standard and her speed in typing is 40 words per minute and that she has enrolled her name in the local Employment Exchange four years ago. There is no evidence on record to indicate that she has not got required typing speed or that her academic qualification is not so as claimed by her in her testimony or that she did not have her name enrolled in local Employment Exchange.

12. Written Statement of the management discloses that the concerned worker was paid on the basis of job done by her. Sri Choudhary (MW-1) has stated that the concerned worker was given some job of typing on contract basis.

Sri B. K. Singh, authorised representative of the management has contended that the concerned worker was paid on the basis of pages typed out by her. Miss Samuel has denied his position in her testimony and broken the stance of the management in this regard by pointing out from Ext. W-13 series that in one instance she was paid Rs. 100 for typing 33 pages whereas in another occasion she was paid Rs. 100 for typing out 46 pages. The case of the union is that initially Miss Samuel was paid at the rate of Rs. 15 per diem. Miss Samuel has testified about this fact.

13. Shri Choudhary has admitted that his subordinate officer supervises the work of Miss Samuel and that she was producing and rendering services to the management by equipment provided by the management. Miss Samuel has claimed that she underwent training in Computer and as word processor. Shri Choudhary could not dispute this fact. It appears that Miss Samuel was paid from the impressed fund. Shri Choudhary has admitted that the management cannot pay contractor from impressed cash. He has further stated that the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries get huge support from the Central Government and Miss Samuel was paid from this fund.

14. Considering the entire evidence on record and facts and circumstances of the case, I come to the conclusion that Miss Samuel has got the requisite educational qualification and competence to be engaged as Typist and that the management of CMPDIL engaged her as Typist from 7-10-87 till her services were dispensed with 14-4-88, and in the process she has completed 240 days attendance in a calendar year. She is entitled to be regularised in service as casual worker and the management was not justified in dispensing with her service.

15. Shri B. K. Singh, authorised representative of the management has contended that CMDIL being a Government Company has to abide by the provisions of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act in giving employment to its workmen. In other words, Shri Singh has contended that unless the name of Miss Samuel is sponsored by local Employment Exchange the management cannot give her employment even on casual basis. Shri Abraham Mothava, authorised representative of the sponsoring

union, has contended that Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act 1959 does not envisage that any employer is to employ those persons only who have been sponsored by the Employment Exchange and object of the Act is not to restrict but to enlarge the field of choice so that the employer may choose the best and most efficient person. In support of this contention he has cited the decision reported in 1987 Lab. I.C. 915 (SC) (Union of India and others VS. N. Hargonal and others). 1990 Lab. I.C. (Calcutta) 2012 (Bikash Dey and others VS. State of West Bengal and others) and 1975 Lab. I.C. (Allahabad) 1033 (Ghiraolal Srivastava VS. State of U.P. and others). Indeed, the contention of Shri Mathews gets support from the case laws cited above. The object of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 is not to restrict but to enlarge the field of choice so that the employer may choose the best and most efficient person. The provision of Section 4 of the Act is more directory and not mandatory. As such, it is not at all relevant whether the name of Miss Aleyamma Samuel has been sponsored by the local Employment Exchange or not.

16. In my view, the management was not justified in discharging Miss Aleyamma Samuel from service as Typist. The management is directed to reinstate her as casual Typist with effect from 15-4-1988 and to pay her 50 per cent of back wages according to the scale from the date of her discharge from service till her reinstatement.

17. Accordingly, the following award is rendered—the action of the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. management in discharging Miss Aleyamma Samuel from service as Typist is not justified. The management is directed to reinstate her in service as casual Typist with effect from 15-4-1988 and to pay her 50 per cent of back wages according to the scale within one month from the date of publication of award. Miss Aleyamma Samuel is directed to report for duty within the time stipulated above.

In the circumstances of the case, I award no cost.

Sd/-

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 22 मई, 1992

का.प्र. 1468 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मैसर्स बी.सी.सी.एल. की बिलहारी कोलियरी के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, प्रबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 1) धनबाद, के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है।

[संख्या एल-20012/11/90-आई.प्रार. (कोल-1)]

बी.के. वेणुगोपालन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 22nd May, 1992

S.O. 1468.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, (No. 1), 1284 GI/92—10

Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Balihari Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government.

[No. L-20012(11)/90-IR (Coal-I)]

V. K. VENUGOPAL, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 179 of 1990

Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of Balihari Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

Present :

Shri S. K. Mitra, Presiding Officer.

Appearances :

For the Employers.—Shri H. Nath, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

STATE : Bihar INDUSTRY : Coal
Dated, the 31st March, 1992

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012(11)/90-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 22nd August, 1990, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, has in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2-A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the demand of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union that Shri Sitaram Mahto and 30 others as listed in the Annexure should be departmentalised under the management of Balihari Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and should be paid wages as per National Coal Wage Agreement with retrospective effect is justified? If so, to what relief are the said workmen entitled to?”

ANNEXURE

- (1) Shri Hiralal Ram
S/o Shiv Nath Ram
Village Bishunpura
Post Basdih Road
P. S. Basdih Road
Dist. Baliya.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(2) Sri Upendra Singh S/o Surendra Singh Village Bhavan Tola, Sitabadipar P.O. Jayprakash Nagar P. S. Vypariya Dist. Balia.</p> <p>(3) Sri Haridwar Sharma S/o Enar Sharma Village Padanti P.O. Bara Bhagawanpur (Pahadiya) Dist. Rotas (Sasram) Bihar.</p> <p>(4) Sri Ramchandra Rana S/o Ghanu Rana Village Sabano P. O. Simariya P. S. Simariya Dist. Hazaribagh (Bihar).</p> <p>(5) Sri Shiv Narayan S/o Gopi Village Naghamalpur P. O. Sinha Naghamalput Via Vadahara Dist. Bhojpur (Arrah) Bihar.</p> <p>(6) Sri Sitaram Mahato S/o Sohan Mahato Village Balihari Basti P. O. Kusunda P. S. Pootki Dist. Dhanbad (Bihar).</p> <p>(7) Sri Md. Riaz S/o Safruddin Mia Village Losi Hana P. O. Jabra P. S. Simariya Dist. Hazaribagh (Bihar).</p> <p>(8) Sri Deo Narayan Rana S/o Ghanu Rana Village Sabano P. O. Simariya Dist. Hazaribagh (Bihar).</p> <p>(9) Sri Ashok Thakur S/o Late Damri Thakur Village Jekar Mohdi P. O. Chauparan P. S. Chauparan Dist. Hazaribagh (Bihar).</p> <p>(10) Sri Chottu Ram S/o Late Lalpatirai Village Harpur P. O. Khannur Dumaria Dist. Balia (U. P.).</p> <p>(11) Sri Devendra Pandit S/o Bui Pandit Village Gohaya P. O. Sohdi P. S. Aripari Dist. Monghyr Bihar.</p> <p>(12) Sri Jadan Ram S/o Nithali Ram Village Sultanpur P. O. Haldi P. S. Haldi Dist. Balia Bihar</p> | <p>(13) Sri Ram Nath Ram S/o Suda Ram Village Damodaipur P. O. Lalganj P. S. Vyriya Dist. Balia U. P.</p> <p>(14) Sri Nimal Mahato S/o Bhola Nath Mahato Village Balihari Easti P. O. Kusunda P. S. Pootki Dist. Dhanbad (Bihar).</p> <p>(15) Sri Biru Mahato S/o Gondhi Mahato Village Vshi Chiya P. S. Govinpur P. O. Khamganj Dist. Dhanbad</p> <p>(16) Sri Mantu Mahato S/o Dukhu Mahato Village Balihari Easti P. O. Kusunda P. S. Pootki Dist. Dhanbad Bihar</p> <p>(17) Sri Khetu Uraon S/o Rajan Uraon Village Purulia P. O. Purulia P. S. Purulia.</p> <p>(18) Sri Sisbtu Mahato S/o Dukhu Mahato Village Balihari Basti P. O. Kusunda P. S. Pootki Dist. Dhanbad Bihar.</p> <p>(19) Sri Narayan Mahato S/o Tulsi Mahato Village Balihari Basti P. O. Kusunda P. S. Pootki Dist. Dhanbad Bihar.</p> <p>(20) Sri Yadav Mahato S/o Decnu Mahato Village Balihari Easti P. O. Kusunda P. S. Pootki Dist. Dhanbad Bihar</p> <p>(21) Sri Gulab Mahato S/o Beni Mahato Village Taranari P.O. Telo Dist. Giridih</p> <p>(22) Sri Krishna Modak S/o Amulva Chandra Modak Village Chudiricha P. O. Aduma P. S. Toondi Dist. Dhanbad Bihar</p> |
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- (23) Sri Devendra Prajapat
S/o Bisheshwar Prajapat
Village Bhojudih
P. O. Bhojudih (Sheikhpur)
P. S. Aripari
Dist. Monghyr
Bihar.
- (24) Sri Binoy Kumar Ram
S/o Sukh Raj Ram
Village Kathora
P. O. Kathora
P. S. Sikandapur
Dist. Balia
U. P.
- (25) Sri Binod Singh
S/o Late Biswanadh Singh
Village Siwarupa
P. O. Jagdishpur
P. S. Jagdishpur
Dist. Bhojpur
Bihar.
- (26) Sri Judisthi Mahato
S/o Gopardhan Mahato
Village Balihari Basti
P. O. Kusunda
P. S. Pootki
Dist. Dhanbad
Bihar.
- (27) Sri Malku Mahto
S/o Dinu Mahato
Village Balihari
P. O. Kusunda
P. S. Pootki
Dist. Dhanbad
Bihar.
- (28) Sri Munna Yadav
S/o Bhabhuti Yadav
Village Jalavad (Kathar)
P. O. Avadan (Vyran)
Dist. Gajipur
U. P.
- (29) Rama Shankar Ram
S/o Late Rajkumar Ram
Village Sultanpur
P. O. Haldi
P. S. Haldi
Dist. Balia
U. P.
- (30) Rajnath Ram
S/o Late Radha Ram
Village Sultanpur
P. O. Haldi
P. S. Haldi
Dist. Balia
U. P.
- (31) Bijoy Kumar Dushiya
S/o Shyam Raj Ram
Village Kathoraw
P. O. Kathoraw
P. S. Sikandarpur
Dist. Balia.

2. The case of the concerned workmen, as disclosed in the written statement submitted on their behalf by the sponsoring union, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, details apart, is as follows :

S/Sri Hiralal Ram and 30 other concerned workmen had been working since 1985 continuously as permanent underground workers in prohibited category of job in Balihari colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. They had been working under the direct control and supervision of the management. As per Mines Act, Rules and Regulations all underground workmen are legally bound to work under the supervision of the competent person. All the implements for execution of job were being supplied by the management. Each of them had put in 190/240 days attendance in each calendar year. On some rare occasions they were engaged as Tyndal by the management. As per Mines Act it was mandatory for the management to enter the names of all the persons employed in a mine even for a single day in the statutory Form 'B' Register, but the anti-labour management did not record the names of the concerned workmen in the statutory register in order to deprive them of their legitimate claim. Other workmen are getting wages as per N.C.W.A. III & IV for performing the same nature of jobs which the concerned workmen were performing. But the management had been paying the concerned workmen only Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per day in violation of mandatory provision of N.C.W.A. III & IV and that too in the name of some intermediaries. The so-called intermediaries neither supervised the job of the concerned workmen nor did these so-called intermediaries supply implements for execution of the job. The so-called intermediaries had no economic control over subsistence, skill and continued employment of the concerned workmen. The so-called intermediaries were also not possessing any licence under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act nor the management was possessing any registration certificate as per the said Act. For all purposes the concerned workmen were permanent workmen of the management and hence they and their union represented before the management for their regularisation and payment of wages as per NCWA-III & IV. But the management became annoyed and stopped them from service with effect from 23-8-1988 in violation of the principles of natural justice and also mandatory provision of law. Anyway, the concerned workmen and their union vehemently protested against the illegal and arbitrary act of the management in terminating their services, but the anti-labour management refused to relent. In the circumstances, the union was constrained to raise an industrial dispute before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad. The conciliation proceeding ended in failure due to adamant attitude of the management. Thereafter the appropriate Government has referred this dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal. The demand of the sponsoring union for departmentalisation of the concerned workmen and for payment of wages as per N.C.W.As with retrospective effect is legal and justified.

3. The case of the management of Balihari Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. as disclosed in its written Statement-cum-Rejoinder, briefly stated, is as follows :

The present reference by the Central Government is bad in law and not legally maintainable. In coal mines there are several types of temporary and casual nature of jobs and the management engages

contractors for performing these jobs. The contractors engage their own persons to perform the jobs. S/Shri B. L. Prasad and Daroga Singh, Contractors, were engaged on contractual job in Balihari colliery which was a new mine being prepared for production by hydromining. But the contractors could not complete their jobs and hence the said contractual work was entrusted to Pragatishil Shramik Sahayog Samiti (hereinafter referred as Samiti for brevity). The Samiti was an association of workers, some of whom have been named in the annexure to the reference which indicates various works in Balihari Colliery was done on contractual basis. After the contract was given to the Samiti some of its members started working under the guidance of Daroga Singh. Sometime after the work was stopped by the District Administration and District Co-operative Officer pending enquiry into its activities. Anyway, after the enquiry the Samiti again started its activities from 27-4-1990. As per records of the Samiti dated 24-7-1990 the workers whose names are appearing at Sl. Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21 and 28 had worked under the contractor Samiti. Such employment to these workers was of very short in duration according to the nature of contract and continuity of job of workmen under the Samiti varied from 10 days to three months as they were employed only periodically as per work order issued to the contractors Samiti. The workers employed by the Samiti were its members and worked on co-operative basis. The income of the Samiti was disbursed among the workers after deducting administrative expenses. In this way the workers themselves became Contractors. As per decision of the District Administration, work order were given to the Samiti by the management as and when such work became available. Hence, there was no relationship of employer and employee at any time between the management of Balihari Colliery and the concerned workmen. Mines Act, 1952 was enacted to regulate labour and safety in mines so far as coal mines are concerned. Coal Mines Regulations 1957 and Mines Rules 1955 have been framed along with other rules to regulate the working of the mines. Under the provisions of Section 18 of the Mines Act, 1952 it is statutory duty of the owner, agent and the manager of a mine to take steps for compliance with the provisions of the Act, rules and regulations made thereunder. Mining profession all over the world is known to be one of the most hazardous peace time operations. Hence, it is necessary for the management to employ competent and experienced person to work in mines as a single mistake or negligence whether by a worker or any one in a mine may result in an accident causing loss of lives. Even if a particular work is entrusted to a contractor in a mine, the work done by the contractor and persons employed by him has to be supervised by the officials of the management. The management has got no legal obligation to engage contractor's workmen on its roll. The condition of service of the concerned workmen is such that they cannot ask for continuous employment in any circumstances. The claim of the union that Sitaram Mahato and 30 others as listed in the annexure to the Notification are employees of the management has no basis at all as they were employed by the Contractor Samiti. No contractor was awarded with any permanent or regular job nor did they engage worker for a period of 190/240 days in the under-

ground mine and on the surface respectively and hence the question of any contractor's worker completing one year of continuous service does not arise. Sitaram Mahato and other were never engaged in permanent and prohibited category of job. It appears that save and except the workmen already mentioned the others are job seeker whose names have been included in the list with the motive to induct them in the service of the management. In the context of these facts and circumstances, the demand of the union for departmentalisation of the concerned workmen are unreasonable, unjustified and illegal.

4. In rejoinder to the written statement of the union, the management has denied that the concerned workmen were ever employed continuously from 1985 by the management in any permanent and prohibited category of job. Sometimes the implements for execution of the job were supplied by the management to the contractor's workmen when the management was requested by the Contractor. The contractors Samiti were not awarded any permanent and regular type of work to enable them to engage workmen for a period of 190 days in underground mine or 240 days on the surface. The contractor's workers perform the duties under the supervision and control of the contractor or his munshi. They were engaged in underground mine on very occasion and when they did so they had to get their names and the time of entry in the mine recorded in Form 'C' register. Since the contractor's workmen were not employed by the management their names need not be entered in Form 'B' register under the Mines Rules. Form 'B' Register is meant for the workmen employed by the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. The contractors used to submit the bills which were checked and passed for payment. There are penal provision for violation of the provision of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act. Even so, the management was possessing registration certificate as required under the said Act. The management has nothing to do with the retrenchment or dismissal of the contractor's workmen from service. The contractors paid wages to their workmen according to law. If the union or the workmen had any grievance the matter ought to have been raised before proper Court and not before this Tribunal. The management had no intention to harm any of its workmen and the union is fully aware of it. If the reference is accepted it would open flood gates for the contractor's workmen to claim employment under the management. In the circumstances, the management had asserted that the demand of the union for departmentalisation of the concerned workmen is not justified.

5. In rejoinder to the written statement of the management, the union has denied and disputed each and every statement of facts of the management impinging on the claim of the concerned workmen. The union has stated that it is false to allege that the work of the Samiti was stopped under the direction of the District Administration and District Co-operative Officer. It has asserted that the workmen had been working in permanent nature of job under the direct control and supervision of the management since long and they were stopped from duty with effect from 23-8-88. The union has disputed the fact that the workmen whose names are appearing at sl. nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14; 15; 16 and 28 had worked

in the colliery only and that too for a short period. The union has further denied that the concerned workmen were employed by the Pragatishil Samiti or that they were members of the alleged Samiti. The union has asserted that there exists the relationship of employer and employee between the management and the concerned workmen. It has been asserted that all the concerned workmen had been working in the colliery under the direct control and supervision of the management and that all of them had put in 190/240 days attendance in calendar year in permanent and prohibited nature of job. The union has taken exception to remark of the management that sole motive of the union is to induct some workmen in the company's roll and that it should not have claim whatsoever for departmentalisation.

6. The union, in support of its demand, has examined only one witness, namely, WW-1 Hiralal Ram and laid in evidence a number of documents which have been marked Exts. W-1 to W-3.

On the other hand, the management has examined as many as four witnesses, namely, MW-1 Lal Bachan Singh, MW-2 Purushatam Das, MW-3 B. N. Jha and MW-4 P. D. Sharma and laid in evidence a number of documents which have been marked Exts. M-1 to M-4/1.

7. The case of the sponsoring union, in assence is that the concerned 31 workmen had been working in Bahihari colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. and that they were engaged in permanent and prohibited category of job by the management under its direct control and supervision and that all the implements for execution of the job were being supplied by the management. It is further case of the union that the concerned workmen, during the course of their employment with the management, had put in 190/240 days attendance in each calendar year, but although they had been working in the colliery on permanent and prohibited nature of job, the management had adopted the subterfuge by paying them wages through intermediaries at the rate of Rs. 10 to 15 per day in violation of the provisions of NCWA-III & IV. It has been alleged that the so-called intermediaries had never supervised their job nor did they supply any implements to the workmen for execution of the jobs. Besides, the intermediaries did not possess any licence under the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act nor did the management possess any certificate of registration of the establishment under the said Act.

In answer to the claim of the sponsoring union, the management has taken the stand that B. L. Prasad and Daroga Singh were engaged as contractor in Bahihari colliery which was a new mine being prepared for production by process of hydromining and that the contractors could not comple their job and the said contractual work was offered to Pragatishil Shramik Sahayog Samiti. It is further case of the management that as per records Pragatishil Shramik Sahayog Samiti dated 24-7-90 only 13 workers whose names appear at Sl. Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21 and 28 worked under the contractors and the Samiti and that the employment of these workmen were also for a very short duration. In the circumstances, the claim of the union for departmentalisation of the concerned workmen is not justified.

8. The union, in support of its demand had examined Hiralal Ram, one of the concerned workmen whose name appears at serial no. 1 of the annexure to the schedule of reference and laid in evidence certain items of documents which include store requisition slips Ext. W-1 series and daily job performance books for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 (Exts. W-2 series).

Hiralal has stated in his testimony that all the concerned workmen including himself have been working in Kachi-Bahihari colliery since 1985 and that they have been doing the job of stone cutters mainly, and sometimes they are required to perform the job of minor as well as tyndal. According to him, the job being performed by them is of permanent in nature and all of them have been working in the underground mine of the colliery. He has further stated that Mining Sirdar of the management have been supervising their job and in every year they have put 240 days and 280 days attendance. He has also stated that they were engaged by the management and were paid by the management too and that the management stopped them from duty with effect from 23-8-88 and later the management again allowed some 15 workmen including himself to resume duty with effect from 14-2-90. He has asserted that since 24-2-90 they have been paid wages at the rate of Rs. 21 per diem. In cross-examination he has denied that they are members of Pragatishil Shramik Sahayog Samiti Co-operative Society. He has further denied that they were engaged by contractors, D. Singh and B. L. Prasad and that the contractors paid them their wages. He has also denied that they used to get payment as per NCWA while they were allegedly working under the contractors. His statement that the concerned workmen were engaged on permanent nature of job has not been assailed in cross-examination nor has it been assailed that they were working under the supervision of the Mining Sirdar of the management. As a matter of fact the management in para 12 of its written statement has admitted that even if a particular work is entrusted to a contractor in a mine, the work done by the contractor and the persons employed by him has to be supervised by the officials of the management as is done in any contractual work of Government agencies like P.W.D. and C.P.W.D. The union has filed a sheaf of store slips Ext. W-1 series which indicate that different types of stores, such as, Cane basket, stone drill bit, coal shovel drill rods etc. were supplied to the concerned workmen for performance of their job under D. Singh and B. L. Prasad, the contractors. That apart, the union has submitted job performance books of B. L. Prasad for the year 1986 and D. Singh for the years 1987, 1988 (Ext. W-2 series). These job performance books disclose the name of the workmen engaged, the period of engagement, the place of engagement and nature of job performed. These job performance books indicate that the concerned workmen along with other workmen were engaged on mani-fold jobs on the surface and in the underground mine, such as, drain cleaning, construction of drain, cutting and cleaning of coal, construction duggis, Plastering, line packing etc. etc.

9. In order to resist the claim of the union, the management has examined four witnesses and laid in evidence a number of documents which have been marked Exts. M-1 to M-4/1. The case of the manage-

ment is that Balihari colliery which was a new mine was being prepared for production by the process of hydromining. It is not the claim of the management that the entire work points of the colliery are covered by hydromining method. MW-4 P. D. Sharma was posted to Putki Balihari Area in 1983 initially as Mining Engineer and later was promoted to the post of Senior Mining Engineer. He has stated that mining operation is done in Balihari colliery by hydromining method. It appears that in the next breathe he corrected himself and stated that hydromining method has not been adopted in all the faces of Balihari colliery, but in certain sections called hydromining plant. MW-2 Purushatam Das has been working in Balihari Colliery since 1981 as Mines Surveyor. He is a man of the field and in cross-examination he has admitted that in Balihari colliery like other BCCL collieries raising of coal is done by process of solid blasting. This being the evidence, I come to the conclusion that although hydromining method may have been adopted in selected sections of Balihari colliery raising of coal is mainly done by solid blasting method in that colliery.

10. The management has produced some work orders issued to D. Singh covering certain period of 1987 and 1988 (Exts. M-2 series). These work orders indicate that various types of jobs were entrusted to D. Singh for execution, such as, line packing, currying rails, lowering shaft, dressing of loose side, currying cement and stone, loading and unloading sand and stone chump etc. The job performance books Ext. W-2 series also indicate that mani-fold works were entrusted to the contractor. The management could not produce the tenders floated in connection with the work entrusted to D. Singh. It is the case of the management that since the work entrusted to the contractor, B. L. Prasad and D. Singh was not completed by them the contractual work was offered to Pragatishil Shramik Sahayog Samiti. But the management could not produce even a whit of paper to show that the contract was awarded to Pragatishil Shramik Sahayog Samiti, a registered Co-operative Samiti. It is the case of management that the Samiti carried on work for some time and afterwards the work of the Samiti was stopped under the direction of District Administration and District Co-operative Officer of Dhanbad pending enquiry and after the enquiry was held the Samiti again started its activities from 24-7-90. All these statements of the management regarding award of to Pragatishil Shramik Sahayog Samiti, stoppage of work by the Samiti by District Administration pending enquiry and again starting of activities by Samiti are not supported by any document. MW-3 B. N. Jha has stated that Pragatishil Shramik Sahayog Samiti is a registered Co-operative Society and the workman of the erstwhile contractor and some other workman also became members of this Samiti. It is his evidence that the management decided to engage the Samiti as contractor for execution of petty contractual work in terms of the direction of District Administration. He has proved a list Ext. M-4 which consists names of workmen who are members of Pragatishil Shramik Sahayog Samiti. He has further stated that the management makes payment by cheque in the name of Secretary of the Samiti and the gang leaders submit attendance of their workmen to the management and to the District Co-operative Society and the District Co-operative Officer, after being satisfied about the attendance, informs the secretary of the Samiti with regard to the work exe-

cuted by a particular gang and thereafter the Secretary makes direct payment by withdrawing money from the bank.

In cross-examination he has stated that the facts stated by him have not been disclosed to his lawyer before. He has admitted that the management has not produced any paper to show that the persons whose names appear in Ext. W-4 became the members of the Samiti. He has further admitted that he cannot say if any paper has been produced before this Tribunal to show that Pragatishil Shramik Sahayog Samiti is a registered Co-operative Society or the direction of District Administration to allot work to the Samiti. He cannot also say if any document has been produced by the management to show that the District Administration provided the names of the members of Pragatishil Shramik Sahayog Samiti. Thus, there is absolutely no reliable evidence to indicate that the District Administration advised the management to allow petty work to Pragatishil Shramik Sahayog Samiti or that the District Administration provided list of members of the Samiti to the management or that the Samiti is a registered Co-operative Samiti. WW-1 Hiralal Ram has firmly denied that the concerned workmen are members of Pragatishil Shramik Sahayog Samiti.

11. The management has asserted that only 13 of the concerned workmen whose names appear on 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15 to 21 and 28 had worked under the Contractor Samiti as per records of Pragatishil Shramik Sahayog Samiti dated 24-7-90. But this record has not been produced before this Tribunal. On the other hand, the Form 'C' Registers produced by the management for the period from 15-3-87 to 27-12-87 in respect of 5/6 Pits Kachi-Balihari Colliery disclose the names of all the concerned workmen.

Shri H. Nath, learned Advocate for the concerned management has contended that these Form 'C' Registers (Exts. M-1 to M-15) disclose that the concerned workmen have put in attendance for a few days during 21-3-87 to 1-1-88. But it should be considered that these Form 'C' registers do not cover entire sections of the mine. Had the Form 'C' Registers for the entire sections of the mine and that too covering the period from 1985 till 23-8-88 when the concerned workmen were stopped from duty been produced the attendance of the concerned workmen in each calendar year could have been precisely ascertained. MW-1 Lal Bachan Singh, working as Time Keeper in Balihari Colliery, has stated that true attendance of any workman working in underground mine will be available from attendance slips as well as Cap Lamp Register. It appears from the evidence that the concerned workmen worked on the surface of the mine as well as in the underground mine. The management is the Custodian of attendance slips and Cap Lamp Issue Register. Despite this position, the management has not produced these two documents. That a part, the management should have produced the documents relating to the attendance of the concerned workmen on the surface. In the circumstances, the contention of the management that the concerned workmen did not work in the colliery for 190 days in underground mine/240 days on the surface in any calendar year is not sustainable.

12. I have already discussed the evidence and pointed out the nature of job performed by the concerned workmen. MW-2 Purushotam Das has admitted that rail line is required to be extended as development work in the colliery would progress and that in a running mine line packing and white washing are continuous nature of job. He has also admitted that the job of ventilation and stopping is also continuous nature of job in a running mine and that the job of cleaning of coal dust will have to be performed so long coal will be raised by solid blasting. The evidence on record establishes that the concerned workmen were engaged on the job of removing coal dust, line packing, white washing and also on the job of ventilation and stopping.

13. From the evidence on record it is established that the work done by the concerned workman were an integral part of the work of the establishment of the management and that the place of work also belongs to the establishment of the management, job performed by the concerned workmen were for the purpose of the establishment of the management and the concerned workmen were working boardly under the control of the management. The livelihood of the workmen substantively depended on the service rendered by them for the benefit and satisfaction of the establishment of the management. This being the position, the absence of direct relationship or presence of dubious intermediaries, or make-believe-trappings of detachment from the management, cannot snap the real life bond and the management cannot shake of its liability. In the circumstances, it must be held that the concerned workmen are really the employees of the management and the relationship of employer and employee exists between the management and the concerned workmen and since the concerned workmen had been serving since 1985, the management is under obligation to departmentalise their services as workmen of the colliery. Hence, it is concluded that the demand of the union for departmentalisation of the concerned workmen under the management of Balihari colliery is justified and they should be paid wages as per N. C. W. A. IV with effect from the date of reference i.e. 22-8-90.

It appears from the evidence of MW-1 Hiralal Ram that the management of Balihari colliery stopped all the concerned workmen from duty with effect from 23-3-88 and thereafter the management has allowed 15 of them to resume their duties with effect from 14.2.90. He has disclosed the names of the workmen who were subsequently allowed by the management to resume duties and they are—Upendra Singh, Ram Chandra Rana, Sitaram Mahato, Md. Riaz, Deo Narayan Rana, Ashok Thakur, Chottu Ram, Devendra Pandit, Nimai Mahato, Biru Mahato, Khatu Oraon, Gulab Mahato, Malku Mahato, Munna Yadav and he himself. The names of these workmen are appearing in serial nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 21, 27, 28 and 1 respectively. It appears that remaining workmen are H. K. Sharma (sl. no. 3), Shiv Narayan (sl. no. 5), Dadan Ram (sl. no. 12), Ram Nath Ram (sl. no. 13), Manju Mahato (sl. no. 16), Sishtu Mahato (sl. no. 18), Naravna Mahato (sl. no. 19), Yadav Mahato (sl. no. 20), Krishna Modak (sl. no. 22), Davandra Prajapat (sl. no. 23), Bijoy Kumar Ram (sl. no. 24), Binod Singh (sl. No. 25) Judisthi Mahato (sl. no. 26), Rama Shankar Rana (sl. no. 29),

Rajnath Ram (sl. no. 30) and Bijoy Kumar Dushiya (sl. no. 31). These workmen have not been allowed to resume duties; they should be departmentalised after their reinstatement in service.

14. Accordingly, the following award is rendered—the demand of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union that the concerned workmen should be departmentalised under the management of Balihari colliery of M/s. B. C. C. Ltd. and should be paid wages as per N.C.W.A.IV is justified, the fifteen concerned workmen named above should be departmentalised with effect from the date of the present reference i. e. 22.8.90 and paid wages as per N.C.W.A.IV minus wages already paid with effect from that date. The remaining 16 concerned workmen should be departmentalised after their reinstatement in service with effect from 22.8.90 and paid wages as per N.C.W.A.IV with effect from that date. The management is directed to implement the award within one month from the date of its publication and the idle workmen are directed to report for duties within the time prescribed.

Sd/-

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली 12 मई, 1992

बि.आ. 1469 — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक आफ मैसूर के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बनाम न्यायालय बंगलौर के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-5-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-12012/36/90-आईआर(बी III)]

सुभाष चन्द्र गर्मा, ईस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th May, 1992

S.O 1469.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Cum-Labour-Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Mysore and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 11-5-92.

[No. L-12012/36/90-I.R.(B.III)]

S.C. SHARMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated the 30th day of April, 1992

PRESENT :

Sri M. B. Vishwanath, B.Sc., B.L., Presiding Officer

Central Reference No. 34/90

I PARTY

The Secretary,
S.B.M. Employees' Union, V/s.
523, Avenue Road,
Bangalore-560 002

II PARTY

The Managing Director.
State Bank of Mysore,
Head Office,
K.G. Road
Bangalore 560009

AWARD

In this reference made by the Hon'ble Central Government by Order No. L-12012/36/90-IR.B III dated 24-5-1990 under Sec. 10 (2A) (1)(d) of I.D. Act, the point for adjudication as per schedule is :

"Whether the management of State Bank of Mysore is justified in imposing the punishment or stoppage of two increments with cumulative effect of Sri Selvaraj and debarring him from holding any allowance carrying post for a period of 3 years? If not, to what relief he is entitled?"

2. Notices were issued to both parties, after taking the reference on file.

3. The I party was present on 19-6-90. The Tribunal ordered on 20-11-90 to issue a registered notice to I party and the case was posted to 5-12-90. On 5-12-90 the Secretary of Union was present. This Tribunal has granted many adjournments to enable the I party to file the claim statement. On some of the hearing dates the I party has taken time. The I party was absent on many hearing dates. The reference was posted to 5-2-92. On this day the I party was absent. The case was adjourned to 30-3-92. On 30-3-92 the I party was absent. From 30-3-92 the case was posted to 30-4-92 (today).

4. Today also the I party is absent.

5. From what is stated above, it is clear that he I party has not filed his claim statement for over a year and a half. It is obvious that I party is not interested. Hence the reference is rejected.

Submit to Hon'ble Central Government.

(Dictated to Stenographer, taken down by him got typed, corrected, signed by me)

M.B. VISHWANATH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1470—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार रानीपुर कोलियारी आफ मैसर्स ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि. के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12/5/92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-19012/81/85 डी-IV- (बी)]

राजा लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1992

S.O. 1470.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Calcutta as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Disputes between the employers in relation to the management of Rani Pur Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. of their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 12-5-92.

[No. L-19012/81/85 D-IV(B)]

RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA
Reference No. 36 of 1986

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Ranipur Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.,

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice Manash Nath Roy... Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Management.—Mr. B. N. Lala, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen.—Mr. S. K. Bose, Advocate.

STATE:—West Bengal, INDUSTRY.—Coal.

AWARD

Over the action of the management of Ranipur Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd., in not making 41, casual Wagon Loaders, regular in their posts, the dispute was referred for adjudication before this Tribunal by order of Reference No. L-19012(81)/85-D. IV(B) dated 27th March, 1986, made under section 10(1)(d) and 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2. On service and receipt of usual notices, the parties completed their pleadings and thereafter it was represented both orally and through a petition that they have settled their disputes amicably and outside the Tribunal and as such prayed for necessary orders.

3. Since the dispute has been settled in the manner as indicated above, I think, this Tribunal is not required to go into or determine the justification or otherwise of the dispute.

4. As such, without going into the merits of the dispute, I dispose of the Reference in terms of the settlement as indicated.

5. This is my Award.
Dated, Calcutta,

The 4th May, 1992.

MANASHNATH ROY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1471 — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार अमरित नगर कोलियारी आफ ई सी लि. के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-5-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-19012/33/84-डी-IV(बी)]

राजा लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1992

S.O. 1471.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Amritnagar Colliery of E.C. Ltd. of their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 12-5-1992.

[No. L-19012/33/84-D-IV(B)]

RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. 55 of 1984

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Amritnagar Colliery of ECL;

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice Manash Nath Roy.—Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers.—Mr. R. S. S. Murthy, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen.—None.

STATE : West Bengal. INDUSTRY : Coal.

AWARD

By Order No. L-19012(33)/84-D-IV(B), dated 29th November, 1984, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the dismissal of Sri Ramayan Dusad, Winding Engine Khalasi, w.e.f. 13-9-83 by the management of Amritnagar Colliery of E.C. Ltd., P.O. Raniganj, District Burdwan(WB) is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?"

2. In spite of service of notice upon the Union, nobody appeared for the workman concerned.
1284 GI/92--11

Mr. Murthy appeared for the management. The reference, as stated by Mr. Murthy, was made on the dismissal of the workman concerned. It appeared that thereafter the parties will negotiate for a settlement during the pendency of the present proceeding before the Tribunal. Mr. Murthy, Ld. Advocate of the management, filed an application enclosing therewith a xerox copy of the settlement dated 4-2-87 arrived at between parties, in support of his submissions. The employee concerned, as it appears, is working in the Colliery, in terms of the settlement and there is thus no use of continuance of this reference case.

3. Such being the position and statement made by Mr. Murthy and on the basis of the copy of settlement filed to-day, I think, no further order is necessary and the Reference is thus disposed of accordingly.

This is my Award.

Dated, Calcutta,

The 30th April, 1992.

MANASH NATH ROY, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1472 — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्यामसुन्दरपुर कोलियारी आफ मैसर्स ई सी लि. के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-5-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-22012/131/91-आईआर(सी-II)]

राजा लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1992

S.O. 1472. In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Asansol as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Shyam Sunderpur Colliery of M/s. E. C. Ltd. of their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 12-5-92.

[No. L-22012/131/91-IR(C-II)]

RAJA LAL, Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ASANSOL

Reference No. 7/92

PRESENT :

Shri N. K. Saha.—Presiding Officer.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Shyamsunderpur Colliery of M/s. E. C. Ltd.

AND

was received by the Central Government on the 11-5-92.

Their workman.

[No. L-22012/227/91-IR(C-II)]

APPEARANCES :

RAJA LAL, Desk Officer.

For the Employers.—Sri P. K. Das, Advocate.
For the Workman.—Sri M. Mukherjee, Advocate.

ANNEXURE

INDUSTRY : Coal. STATE : West Bengal.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ASANSOL

Dated, the 24th April, 1992

Reference No. 4/92

AWARD

PRESENT :

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide Ministry's Order No. L-22012/131/91-IR(C. II) dated 8-1-92.

Shri N. K. Saha.—Presiding Officer.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Jhanjra Project, Jhanjra Area, P. O. Laudoha, District Burdwan.

Schedule

AND

"Whether the action of the management of Shyamsunderpur Colliery of M/s. ECL, P.O. Ukhra, District Burdwan, in fixing the basic of Sri Badal Sutradhar, Clerk Gr. III @Rs. 648 instead of Rs. 671 from July, 1986 is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman is entitled to?"

Their workman.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Sri P. K. Das, Advocate.
For the Workman.—Sri Bijoy Kumar, Joint Secretary of the Union.

INDUSTRY : Coal. STATE : West Bengal.

Dated, the 21st April, 1992

AWARD

2. To-day (24-4-92) Sri M. Mukherjee the learned Advocate for the union submits that he has no instruction to proceed with the case. The concerned workman is also not present.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide Ministry's Order No. L-22012/227/91-IR(C. II) dated the 9th January, 1992.

3. In view of the above submission of the union I have no other alternative but to pass a no-dispute award and accordingly a no-dispute award is passed in this case.

N. K. SAHA, Presiding Officer.

Schedule

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 1992

"Whether the action of the management of Jhanjra Project, P.O. Laudoha, District Burdwan in denying upgradation to Shri Bindeshwar Gope, Timber Mistry from Cat. IV to Cat. V is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled to?"

का.आ. 1473 — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार झारखण्ड प्रोजेक्ट ज्ञानजरा एरिया बुरडाहान के प्रबन्त के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-5-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

2. To-day (21-4-92) Sri Bijoy Kumar, Joint Secretary of the concerned union submits that he has not received any instruction from his client, hence he does not like to proceed with the case.

[संख्या एल-22012/227/91-आई आर(सी-II)]

राजा लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी

3. In view of the above submissions of the representative of the union, I have no other alternative but to pass a no-dispute award in this case and accordingly a no-dispute award is passed.

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1992

N. K. SAHA, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 1992

S.O. 1473.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Asansol as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Jhanjra Project, Jhanjra Area P.O. Laudoha District Burdwan of their workmen, which

का. आ. 1474—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बेनाली (घार) कोलियारी अन्डर सत्यग्राम

एरिया आफ मैसर्स ईसी लि. के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-5-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-22012/331/91-आईआर(सी-II)]

राजा लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1992

S.O. 1474.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Asansol as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Benalee (R) Colliery under Satgram Area of M/s. E. C. Ltd. of their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 11-5-92.

[No. L-22012/331/90-IR(C-II)]

RAJA LAL, Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ASANSOL

Reference No. 1/91

PRESENT :

Shri N. K. Saha.—Presiding Officer.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Benalee (R) Colliery under Satgram Area of M/s. E. C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workman.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Sri P. K. Das, Advocate.

For the Workman.—Sri Bijoy Kumar, Joint Secretary of the Union.

INDUSTRY : Coal. STATE : West Bengal.

Dated, the 21st April, 1992

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide Ministry's Order No. L-22012(531)/90-IR(C-II) dated the 20th December, 1990.

“Whether the action of the management of Benalee (R) Colliery under Satgram Area of M/s. ECJ, in not placing Md. Quassim, Office Superintendent in Tech. & Suvy.

Grade-A w.c.f. 17-7-1984 was justified? If not, to what relief the workman was entitled and from what date?”

2. To-day (21-4-92) Sri Bijoy Kumar, Joint Secretary of the concerned union submits that he has no instruction from his client and hence he does not want to contest the case on behalf of the union.

3. In view of the above submissions of the representative of the union, I have no other alternative but to pass a no-dispute award in this case and accordingly a no-dispute award is passed.

N. K. SAHA, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1475 —औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पोनीयाती वर्कस सोप मैसर्स ई सी लि. के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-5-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-22012/117/88 डी IV-(बी)]

राजा लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1992

S.O. 1475.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Asansol as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Ponjati Workshop of M/s. E.C. Ltd. of their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 11-5-92

[No. L-22012/117/88 D-IV(B)]

RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ASANSOL

Reference No. 6/89

PRESENT :

Shri N. K. Saha, Presiding Officer

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Ponjati Workshop of M/s. E.C. Ltd.,

AND

Their Workman

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Sri P. K. Das, Advocate,
For the Workman.—Shri Bijoy Kumar, Joint Secretary of the Union.

INDUSTRY : Coal. STATE : West Bengal.

Dated, the 12th April, 1992

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide Ministry's Order No. L-22012(117)/88-D.IV(B) dated the 30th December, 1988.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Management of Poniat Workshop of M/s. E.C. Ltd., Sripur Area, P. O. Jamuriahat, Dist. Burdwan in not referring Sri Nakul Gope, Asstt. Foreman, to the Area Disablement Board Medical Board inspite of recommendation by the Area Medical Officer and thus depriving him from the benefit of Clause 9.4.3 of NCWA-III, was justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. The case of the union in brief is that Sri Nakul Gope the concerned workman of this case was an Asstt. Foreman of Poniat Workshop at Sripur Area under Eastern Coalfields Ltd. The workman while in employment became a victim of T.B. coupled with some other chronic disease and had undergone treatment at Sanctoria Hospital. He became unfit to perform any job in the mine. So he applied to the management to refer him to the Area Disablement Board to assess his disability so that he could have been declared unfit and he could avail the benefit of Clause 9.4.3 of NCWA-III. On his application he appeared before the Area Medical Officer. The Area Medical Officer recommended his case for referring the same to Disablement Board. But the Screening committee decided otherwise. The Area Medical Officer confirmed that the workman was a victim of incurable diseases and the case was fit enough to be placed before the Area Disablement Board for final decision. But the same was ignored by the management. In the meantime the workman attained the age of superannuation and retired from service. The action of the management tantamounts to unfair labour practice and a gross curtailment of the workman's right.

3. The union raised dispute on behalf of the workman. But the attempts of conciliation failed. The matter was sent to the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India and ultimately the Ministry of Labour has referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

4. The management has filed written objection contending inter-alia that the present dispute raised out of the representation dated 11-5-88 made by the Koyla Mazdoor Congress (K.M.C.) directly before the A.L.C. (C) Asansol. That Koyla Mazdoor Congress had no member from amongst 460 workmen employed at Poniat Workshop. As such the aforesaid representation of the union has no support of the workmen employed at the Poniat Workshop. So the dispute cannot be treated as an industrial dispute.

Sri Nakul Gope was an employee of the Workshop and he retired from service on 1-7-83 on attaining the age of 60 years after completing 42 years of service from the date of his employment in 1946. On 7-3-88 at the fag end of his service career he filed

an application to avail the benefits of Clause 9.4.3 of NCWA-III. According to the procedure the employee was first examined by the Workshop Medical Officer on 6-4-88 and the papers on the initial medical examination were forwarded to the Area Medical Officer. The Area Medical Officer reported that there was no merit in the claim for referring the case to the Disablement Board. The workman was never permanently disabled. The workman concerned had no loss of employment as he completed his full term of employment up to the age of 60 years. So the workman is not entitled to get any relief in this case.

5. At the very outset Sri P. K. Das, the learned Advocate for the management has urged before me that the present dispute is not an industrial dispute as the present union was not in existence in the Poniat Workshop.

In this case Sri Nakul the concerned workman has been examined as WW-1. He has stated that he was a member of Koyla Mazdoor Congress. During the hearing of the case at the time of examination of witness the learned Lawyer for the union produced receipt showing that this workman was a member of the union. This shows that Koyla Mazdoor Congress was working in the Poniat Workshop. So the union has right to represent the present workman and the present dispute comes under the definition of Industrial Dispute. Consequently I hold that the present Reference is maintainable as it is an industrial dispute.

Sri P. K. Das the learned Advocate for the management has further urged before me that the concerned workman all along worked at the Workshop till the date of his retirement. So it cannot be said that there was any loss of employment. He has urged before me that if there be no loss of employment, the workman cannot get any relief. In this case he has drawn the attention of his Tribunal to para 8 of the written statement of the management which reads as follows :

"8. That besides, the employee concerned had no loss of employment as he completed his full terms of employment upto the age of 60 years. That the figures of actual attendances of the employee is given below for the year 1986, 1987 and 1988."

| Physical Attendance in the year | 1986 | 254 days | Leave with Pay | 25 | Sick Leave with Pay | 22½ |
|---------------------------------|------|----------|----------------|----|---------------------|-----|
| " | 1987 | 269 | " | 22 | " | 18 |
| " | 1988 | 25 | " | " | " | 15 |
| (upto June '88) | | | | | | |

Which shows that the employee concerned had no loss of employment which is a condition precedent of the provision of Clause 9.4.3 of NCWA-III."

We find from this table that Sri Nakul Gope worked upto June '88. But he attended work only for 25 days and took sick leave for 15 days out of the total six months. This table is enough to indicate that there was loss of employment. So I am unable to accept the contention of the management on this point.

6. Now comes the question whether Nakul Gope was a permanently disabled person before his retire-

ment. In the written statement the union has stated that Nakul Gope was suffering from T.B. The concerned workman as WW-1 has stated that he was suffering from cough and fever and 'Damer Bairam'. The workman by demonstration has shown that he was suffering from the trouble of respiration and still he has been suffering from that disease. He has stated that he was suffering for about three years from before the date of his retirement. He has filed good number of papers showing that he was undergoing treatment in the dispensary of the Ponati Workshop and also at Sanatoria Hospital. But those documents are not clear enough to indicate the nature of ailment. But the fact remains that the workman was suffering for a pretty long time from before the date of his retirement. A Medical Board is the only competent authority to determine whether the ailment of the concerned workman was of such a nature which made him a permanently disabled person and he became unfit to do his day to day work in the Workshop. Considering the nature of the medical papers and all the facts and circumstances I find that it was the duty of the management to refer him to the Disablement Board to determine whether the concerned workman was a permanently disabled person. But the management had failed to do so. Consequently I hold that the action of the management of Ponati Workshop in not referring Sri Nakul Gope to the Area Disablement Board/Medical Board was not justified.

7. In the result I hold that Sri Nakul Gope shall be referred by the management of Ponati Workshop to a Medical Board of any Central Govt. Hospital within three months from the date of publication of the award and that Medical Board shall --

- (a) determine on the basis of the present condition of health of Nakul Gope and on the basis of the documents and medical papers which may be produced before the Board by Nakul Gope and the management, whether Nakul Gope became permanently disabled person and was unfit to perform his day to day duty in the Ponati Workshop.
- (b) If the Medical Board finds that he was not a permanently disabled person, then the concerned workman shall not get any relief in this case.
- (c) But if the Medical Board finds that Nakul Gope became permanently disabled and became unfit to perform his day to day duty due to his ailment before the date of his retirement, then the management shall give the benefit of Clause 9.4.3 of NCWA-III to Sri Nakul Gope.

This is my award.

N. K. SAHA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1476.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्वय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नीमचा एंड कुराडी कोलियरी प्राइ. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच

अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-5-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-22012/184/88 डी-IV (बी)]

राजा लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1992

S.O. 1476.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Asansol as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Nimcha and Kuardi Colliery of E.C. Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 11-5-1992.

[No. L-22012/184/88 D-IV(B)]

RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ASANSOL

Reference No. 21/89

PRESENT :

Shri N. K. Saha, Presiding Officer.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Nimcha and Kuardi Collieries of M/s. E.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workman.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Sri P. K. Das, Advocate.

For the Workman—Sri Bijoy Kumar, Joint Secretary of the Union.

INDUSTRY : Coal. STATE : West Bengal.
Dated, the 9th April, 1992

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide Ministry's Order No. L-22012(184)/88-D. IV(B) dated 27-4-1989.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Management of Nimcha and Kuardi Collieries of Satgram Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd., in not regularising Sri M.D. Chaturvedi as Loading Clerk in Gr. II from 22-3-74 and

as Loading Supervisor in Tech. Supervisory Gr. C w.e.f. 1-1-1977 together with payment of difference of wages of Clerical Gr. III and Gr. II and Clerical Gr. II and Tech. & Supervisory Gr. C from 1977 was justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?"

2. To-day (9-4-92) Sri Bijoy Kumar, Joint Secretary of the union submits that he has no instruction from his client to proceed with the case. The concerned workman is also not present.

3. In view of the above submission of the Union's representative, I have no other alternative but to pass a no-dispute award in this case. Accordingly a no-dispute award is pasted.

N. K. SAHA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1477.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, हरियाणा मिनरल्स लि., निजामपुर रोड, नारनौल के प्रबंधक में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जयपुर के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-5-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-29012/28/86-डी-III (बी)]

बी. एम. डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1992

S.O. 1477.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Haryana Minerals Ltd., Nizampur Road, Narnaul and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 12-5-1992.

[No. L. 29012/28/86-D.III(B)]

B. M. DAVID, Desk Officer

अनुबन्ध

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण जयपुर

केस नं. सी.आई.टी. 37/1987

रेफरेंस: भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली का आदेश क्रमांक एल-29012/28/86-डी III (बी) दिनांक 22-6-87

श्री ओम प्रकाश पुत्र श्री मोहर सिंह

—प्रार्थी

बनाम

हरियाणा मिनरल्स लि. निजामपुर रोड, नारनौल

—अप्रार्थी

उपस्थित

माननीय न्यायाधीश श्री जगतसिंहजी, आर.एच.जे.एम.

प्रार्थी की ओर से: कोई हाजिर नहीं

अप्रार्थी की ओर से: कोई हाजिर नहीं

दिनांक अर्वाइ: 13-2-1992

अर्वाइ

फरीकान की ओर से कोई हाजिर नहीं है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि प्रार्थी अब इस प्रकरण में रुचि नहीं ले रहे हैं। अतः मामले की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए अदम पैरवी में इस केस में नो डिस्पूट अर्वाइ पारित किया जाता है जो केन्द्र सरकार के प्रकाशनार्थ नियमानुसार भेजा जाये।

जगतसिंह, पीठासीन अधिकारी

नई दिल्ली, 18 मई, 1992

का.आ. 1478.—उत्प्रवास अधिनियम, 1983 (1983 का 31) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री ए. के. निगम, अनुभाग अधिकारी तथा उत्प्रवास संरक्षी-II, बम्बई को पन्द्रह दिन के लिए, 15-5-92 (पूर्वाह्न) से 29-5-92 (अपराह्न) तक उत्प्रवास संरक्षी, गोवा के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या जैड-11025/68/89-उत्प्रवास]

आर. के. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th May, 1992

S.O. 1478.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3, sub-section (1) of Emigration Act, 1983 (31 of 1983), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri A. K. Nigam, Section Officer, and Protector of Emigrants-II, Bombay as Protector of Emigrants, Goa for fifteen days with effect from 15-5-1992 (FN) to 29-5-92 (A.N.).

[No. Z-11025/68-89-Emig]

R. K. GUPTA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 मई, 1992

का. आ. 1479.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 16-6-92 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसकी उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 धारा-44 और 45 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है [और अध्याय-5 और 6) धारा-76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है]

के उपबंध राजस्थान राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“श्री गंगानगर जिले में श्री गंगानगर की विस्तारित नगर पालिका सीमाओं के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र”।

[संख्या-एस. 38013/9/892-एसएस-1]

जे पी. शुक्ला, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd May, 1992

S.O. 1479.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Gov-

ernment hereby appoints the 16th June, 1992 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Rajasthan, namely :—

“The areas within the extended Municipal limits of Sri Ganganagar in District Sri-Ganganagar.”

[No. S-38013/9/92-SS.I]

J. P. SHUKLA, Under Secy.

